McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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The Present State of the Russian War.

All Americans are now watching with great interest the progress of events at the seat of war in the East. When the war first begun we were disposed rather to sympathize with Russia, from the fact that they pretended to have engaged in it in order to protect Christians, who, they alleged, were being persecuted by the Turks. Our readers will, however, remember that we at that time editorially showed the fallacy of this pretense. We have seen no reason since to change our mind. The New York *Sun*, in speaking upon the present state of the Russian war, says: Recent extracts from Russian papers indicate a growing feeling of dissatisfaction with the leaders of the military operations in Bulgaria that appear to be the first mutterings of a political storm, the violence and final results of which it is difficult to foresee. Never in the history of Russia has popular discontent been permitted to manifest itself so plainly or to threaten the powers that be with such audacity. The sense of humiliation to which the great Slav power is now exposed before all Europe rankles in the breast of the nation, and is so keenly felt that, reckless of consequences, it dares openly to express itself in terms of bitterness and even of defiance.

The contempt with which Turkey has been spoken of throughout Europe now recoils fearfully on the originators of the favorite epithet which was coined to express it a quarter of a century ago. The reaction would be ludicrous were it not for the fearful consequences which it may involve. If the terms "Sick Man" and "Colossus of the North" had never been invented, the Russians would at least have been spared the ridicule their vanity has been the means of heaping upon them; but blinded by a traditional and religious animosity to the true strength and vitality of the power whose territory they coveted, and puffed up with an inordinate estimate of their own magnitude and resources, they have called upon Europe to witness a discomfiture without parallel in modern times.

Much-despised Turkey has been the means of pricking the bubble which ever since the Crimean war has been expanding in dimensions, until all Europe was becoming alarmed. The bugbear which paralyzed the policy of Austria is set at rest. It is now beyond a doubt that Austria would at any time have been more than a match, single handed, against Russia. The German army, in which a strong desire has existed ever since the Franco-German war to measure swords with Russia, as a foeman worthy of their steel, now see that no glory is to be gained by victories over a nation whom the Turks can vanquish. The French, who have fondly clung to a possible alliance with Russia, as affording the only hope of restoration to their former greatness and influence in Europe, will perceive that they have been trusting to a broken reed; while England can regard undismayed the annexation of petty Mussulman states in central Asia, secure in the fact that the troops that have failed in the Shipka Pass would never be able to force their way, in the teeth of the armies of India, through the Bolan and the Khyber. The illusion of the pan-slavic giant has been rudely dispelled, and it is now clear that if Europe is to be forced into the Napoleonic alternative of becoming either Cossack or republican, it is the latter fate which awaits her. It would be strange, indeed, if the republicanism of Europe came from a Cossack source; and if the national agitation to which the failure of the Russian armies in Bulgaria may give rise, should be developed into a revolutionary movement, spreading into the other countries of the continent. That an important political change of some sort is pending in Russia, there can be little doubt; but this will in all probability be inaugurated, as all important political changes ever have been in that singular country, by the removal, either by death or abdication, of its present ruler, whose health and mind, it is reported, are both becoming seriously affected by the failure of his armies.

Meantime, we have rumors of peace negotiations to be initiated by the neutral powers between Russia and Turkey. In these we have no confidence; whatever the disposition of the Russian government may be, the people would never consent to such terms as Turkey, flushed with unexpected success, would accept. The war must be fought out to its bitter end; but this may not be so remote as appearances would indicate. It is true that the Turkish successes are indecisive, that their movements are slow, and their combinations still encompassed with great difficulties. On the other hand, the Russian reenforcements, of which we have heard so much, are very long in making their appearance on the theatre of war; and, according to the most accurate calculations which have been made, they have now not more than 200,000 men in Bulgaria, opposed by about 180,000 Turks. The delay in bringing up new Russian forces may have its origin either in financial embarrassment, or it may arise from the fact that it is not safe now to denude Poland of troops, in consequence of the insurrectionary movement which, it is reported, is slowly and secretly maturing in that country.

The commencement of the rains will render transportation in Bulgaria a work of great difficulty, and involve much loss from sickness. The Russian line of communication from Sistova to Shipka is about 130 miles in length, every mile of which has to be protected from the large armies threatening both flanks. These will be increased with the arrival of Suleiman Pasha's troops, which should never have been hurled against the head of the Russian column at Shipka when they might have crossed the Balkans by another pass, and effected a junction with the armies of Mehemet Ali or Osman Pasha. This operation is now being carried out, and then more active offensive operations will, doubtless, be undertaken. An impression prevails extensively in Europe, and we have seen it dwelt upon by Col. Brackenbury, the London *Times'* military correspondent with the Russian army, that while the Turkish soldiers are good defenders of earthworks, they are deficient in that *elan* which enables men to operate successfully against an enemy in an intrenched position. This is one of those popular fallacies which arise from ignorance of the material of which the Turkish army is composed. When well led there are no troops more full of dash or more reckless in their charges than the soldiers of Islam; and an illustration of this is to be found in the account given by the *Daily News'* correspondent with the Russian army, of the fierce battle which raged at Pelisat on Friday week.

A further complication of the Russian position is to be found in the ill feeling which is gradually springing up between the native Christian population and the saviours from whom they expected so much. The Bulgarians now find that the invasion, so far as it has not been successful, has exposed them to the most terrible retribution. Every Bulgarian village which the Russians occupy and are then obliged to abandon, is a scene of incendiarism and massacre. The very fact that they have welcomed the invader, guided him, spied for him, and fought with him, exposes them to the not unnatural vengeance of the Turks; and the Christian peasants now turn with mingled feelings of terror and rage on those who came to save them from misgovernment, and have abandoned them to massacre. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the Russian government has informed the insurgents that they must expect no assistance, and advises them to lay down their arms and submit. The rayahs there now also know what the promises of Russian succor are worth, so that whatever gratitude they may have felt for Russia has been changed into a very different feeling. Servia, which might really be a valuable assistance to Russia, seeing how things are going, refuses to move, though the pressure of Austria has been relaxed; while the Roumanians are bitterly repenting the day when they joined in a war from which by no possibility can they now gain any political advantage, while they will incur vast losses of men and money, for which they are repaid by Russia with nothing more substantial than an arrogant assumption of protection and promises which can never be realized. Whether or no such a state of affairs can last through the winter without reaching a climax in some form or other, time will show.

An Office Seeks the Man.

It has been the custom heretofore for the Town Council to elect a collector of borough taxes, take nominal bail and hand over the tax duplicate without further ceremony. The collector was left to his own discretion as to how long it should take him to gather in the funds. This system worked quite well in good times—when every tax-payer was flush in funds; but during the past three years tax gatherers have experienced a different state of affairs, and the borough treasury is now one of our leanest institutions. To remedy this evil in future the Council have resolved to conduct the borough affairs on business principles. Hereafter the taxes must be collected within one year from the time the collector receives the duplicate, one-fourth of which shall be collected every three months and paid over to the treasurer, for the faithful fulfillment of which the collector will be required to give bonds with satisfactory sureties, and in the event of failure on the part of the collector to make the collections and payments as specified, judgment will be entered on the county docket against the collector and his sureties. The office now seeks the man, with about $17,000 to collect at five per cent. commission. Who bids?

The Chairmanship of the State Central Committee.

We congratulate the Republican party of Pennsylvania in the fact that it has chosen as Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the State our fellow-townsman, Hon. Wm. P. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is an enthusiastic Republican, an earnest and efficient worker, a man of good executive ability, and his experience in politics fits him eminently for the position he has been called upon to fill. His selection to the post of Chairmanship is an earnest of an active campaign, and augurs the success and victory of the Republicans in the old Keystone this fall.

SINCE the editorial on our first page concerning the war in the East was written there has been a little change in the drama. The tide for the time is turning again in favor of Russia. They made an attack on Plevna last Friday; the Turks resisted stubbornly, but on Sunday a fierce assault was made on all sides by the Russians and the place captured. There was great loss of life on both sides, but it is thought that the Russians, although victorious, suffered the most. Osman Pasha was in command of the Turks. He has proven himself to be a strong fighter, and a stubborn and skillful defender of the post committed to his charge.

—The South is undoubtedly dangerously "solid," but it is no comfort to the patriots who hope it will remain unbroken till 1880 to see the whole Southern press standing on its hind legs and yelling: "Hi, there! Don't split!" It betrays an uneasy state of mind.

—The beginning of an open rupture between Governor Hartranft and Senator Cameron was seen by close observers of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

"They must have optics keen, I ween,
Who see what is not to be seen."

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, '77.

It is felt that we have made very little progress in the science of government if we are unable to enact and execute laws that will adequately punish the unconscionable swindlers and thieves who have manipulated life insurance matters in this country during the past quarter of a century, and deter others from crimes that have brought the whole business into disrepute, and which bid fair to wholly ruin the few honestly conducted companies, through loss of confidence. Among all the revelations of iniquity in business circles, brought to light by the stringency of the past four years, life insurance, as conducted in the United States, presents the most stupendous system of robbery and thinly disguised fraud. The facts reflect little credit upon our state and national legislators. Of the millions paid in by people of moderate or very limited means, with the comforting reflection that in case of sudden death they would leave dependent families measureably provided for, all but a small fraction appears to have been squandered upon fast women, fast horses, riotous living, and utterly swallowed up by the thousand and one forms of dissipation to which the scoundrelly officials who handled the funds were addicted, leaving to the defrauded only the memory of good intentions as an offset for their pinching economy and self-denial. At a meeting here for the formation of a "Policy Holders' Protective Association," the most exasperating instances of the outrageous frauds and swindling practiced by these legalized thieves "whose eyes stand out with fatness" were given, speaking volumes for the forbearance of the insured when the provocation was so great to wreak vengeance upon the vampires who have sucked them bloodless; and now comes the rumor that several of our district companies are about to take advantage of bankruptcy.

From what is heard of the resort of Democratic politicians, it seems that the hope is cherished of their ability to capture the organization of the Senate at the opening of the extra session. Senator Morton's inability to be present is counted upon, and Dr. Bliss is cited as authority for the statement that he cannot participate without great danger of a relapse that would almost certainly prove fatal. The resentment of Patterson and Spencer toward the administration is counted upon with a good deal of certainty, and they affect to believe they can offer Conover such terms as will incline him to fall in with their overtures, in view of the almost hopelessly prostrate condition of his party south of the Mason and Dixon line.

The harmony so noticeable in the Pennsylvania Republican Convention relative to state affairs, its outspoken declarations upon all matters of public interest, its refusal to coquette with the mob spirit, in such marked contrast to the work of their demagogue leaders, and, above all, its wise attitude toward the administration, have led them to discount very heavily on the hopes entertained of Pennsylvania only a few days ago. So far, too, as can be gathered from the California election returns, there appears to have been no foundation for the expectation of great Democratic advantages from the Sargent and anti-Sargent division among their opponents.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor of the Treasury, voluntarily surrendered himself to the officers of the police court, plead guilty of a technical assault, and was fined $20 for the fun of getting his eye draped in mourning and being pitched down a flight of stone steps into the street, by the editor of the *Republican*, in an encounter with him last Monday. Very few approve the attempt of Mr. Rayner to revive a method of adjusting private quarrels by a mode that became obsolete with the ending of Buchanan's administration; and those justifying the personalities resorted to by the *Republican* in order to vent the editor's spite against an official are still fewer in number.

Justice Bradley has attached more importance to the malicious utterances of the *Sun* than almost any one else, and has thought it worth his while to review and emphatically deny the charges of that sheet to the effect that he, at one time, wrote out and read an opinion favorable to Tilden's Presidential aspirations, to Justice Field. That gentleman denied it, but Dana, with his usual disregard of facts, reiterated the charges with more explicitness still, until Mr. Bradley felt he was called on to add his own denial.

Tweed's re-appearance, the tendency he manifests to become garrulous and too talkative in his reminiscences of the past, appears to have produced a good deal of genuine consternation among certain New York politicians and a smaller number of other localities.

The President and party left last evening for the South and West.

The anticipations of disaster among Republicans when Thiers' death was first announced have given place to more hopeful feelings, since Gambetta has demonstrated his practical statesmanship and unselfishness by yielding his place as leader to a more moderate man upon whom all of his party can unite. LEO.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

COLLEGE TWP., Sept. 7, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—It is not my intention to give any news this week, local or other, but to correct a small mistake made either by the printers or myself in an article of last week's issue. I intended to give the number of new students already at the State College to be forty—not forty students in all, as published. I would just say that there is now over one hundred student that have entered, and I understand more are coming. As I have no local news this week, I will ask a few questions, which your readers may think and write about at their leisure. I ask them for information, and think them very important at this time:

First, I would like to hear their opinions on strikes, and will divide them in three kinds, viz: the railroad, mining, or any other kind of strike (except the gold or "ile" strike); such as a strike to increase the wages against the will of their employer, to the loss of property and life.

The second strike is "striking" West—or, in other words, is emigration West advantageous to the young? and their opinion as to the future welfare of such.

The third strike is the "striking" of editors—does it pay to strike editors, either with cow-hide (as was attempted upon a Lancaster editor, but the culprit being solitarily confined for not having the pecuniary means for paying the fine of the court, is now cogitating over his past errors) or with raw fist, as was committed in Bellefonte a short time ago, in which the pugilist was compelled to pay a heavy fine?

The next question is high salaries. Is that all right?

Lastly, is liquor selling, or giving liquor to young men, right? Or for a drug store to sell liquor without asking any questions? FARMER.

HOUSERVILLE, Sep. 11, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I see that the management of the County Fair has put out an extensive premium list—a wise thing they have done to patronize the county papers, and in doing this the people generally will know something about it. Last year there was not one out of ten that had any published knowledge of a fair. There is still one thing that I think is a great drawback to the success of the fair, and that is the "blind tag" system. Now this system, in the first place, casts an imputation upon the integrity of the judges, and in the second place it deprives the exhibitor from letting the public know who he or she is, which is their great ambition to do, and the public is always anxious to know who the exhibitor is and from what part of the county the article is from; but four or five thousand people must be deprived of this knowledge or information if the "blind tag" system should still be adhered to at the coming fair.

Why not have the exhibitors' names on the card, together with the township post-office address, and if the article is for sale have that on, and the price, if wished? All the exhibitors cannot get premiums, but this mode would give all exhibitors some satisfaction, and it would give at least a published notoriety, which many value above the premium, especially the young class of exhibitors.

I see the managers have reinstated horse racing again. This is right; it a few horses can get up healthy excitement for four or five thousand persons at a time of the year when a little excitement is necessary, why let them do it. LIFE MEMBER.

——The public schools commenced last Monday with a good attendance.

State News.

Ex-Mayor Eisenhower, of Reading, died suddenly on Sunday night a week.

In Somerset county eggs are selling as low as eights cents per dozen.

The State Agricultural Society has been in existence for twenty-six years.

A company to manufacture gas after the Lowe process is being formed in Lancaster.

Lieut. Robert Bell, of Harrisburg, committed suicide by hanging on Sunday morning.

And now they are selling potatoes "warranted to have been raised without the use of Paris green."

Some of the West Branch lumbermen have already begun operations in the woods for next season.

Hon. Jesse Lazear, formerly in Congress from the Greene district, died near Baltimore on the 2nd inst.

Along some parts of the Susquehanna, especially in the vicinity of Middletown, fever and ague prevails.

A farmer near Reinholdsville, Lancaster county, realized 220 bushels of early rose potatoes from half an acre.

Isaac Gordon, a well known colored man of Harrisburg, was found dead in the yard of his house on Friday last.

Two hundred farmers in the neighborhood of Milwaukee, Luzerne county, have organized a home guard for the protection of their crops.

One Joseph Gingrich sued the Lebanon *Times* for libel, and now finds himself in jail through his inability to pay the costs, amounting to $87.

The Republican ticket of Fulton county consists of the following names: Sheriff, Geo. J. Pittman; Treasurer, Andrew Grissinger; County Surveyor, Oliver Furney.

The Philadelphia "North American" says that the working men and women who have gone to that city in search of employment and cheap living flood and overflow every branch of business.

Within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant the water in the Juniata river has never been so low, at this season of the year, as it is at present. At many points you can cross it dry-shod.

Carlisle barracks are again to be garrisoned with troops. The number of troops will probably be 500 or 600. This reopening of a military station there will add $100,000 to the trade of Carlisle.

On Monday a week the contents of the Altoona "Globe" printing office were sold at Sheriff's sale for the sum of $320. David Caldwell, of Huntingdon, per John Cessna, of Bedford, purchased the property.

Acting Coroner Mahon, of Scranton, who made himself odious by his endeavors to avenge the death of the rioters, is a defaulter to the State some $1,500. The offense not being bailable, Mr. M. will have to fork over or else enjoy the solitude of a prison cell, where he will have ample leisure to cogitate upon the grievous errors of his past life.

The Lancaster "New Era" favors the organization of Storm Insurance Companies—that is, companies to insure against damage from lightning and storms. It says: "We have life, fire, accident, marine and many other kinds of insurance companies, but nowhere we believe throughout the whole country does there exist a single company that takes risks against losses by storms.

Philip Spiegel, an inmate of the Lehigh county jail, recently effected his escape. He was an inmate of the hospital, having been sick. The evening before the prisoner got away, the Warden locked all the doors excepting the one at the hospital, which by oversight he neglected to lock. In the morning Spiegel took advantage of this neglect and promptly left his cell, not forgetting to close the door, and walked out a free man.

A young German tailor in the employ of George Kable, York, who claimed to be a cousin of Carl Schurz, won the affections of a daughter of H. B. Shroeder, tobacconist, and the wedding day was fixed. Meantime Mr. Shroeder learned from Secretary Schurz that the York Schurz was no relation, but an imposter, and foiled the marriage, whereupon the young tailor threatened last week to shoot his late affianced, and is now in jail.

From present appearances and the probable spread of the discontent which can be noted, it would seem as if a process of disintegration had commenced in that most powerful of our trades union organization, viz: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The action of the engineers on the Reading railroad is one that will probably be followed by engineers of other roads west, while in New England it looks as if a very large proportion, if not the whole of the engineers, are about to withdraw from the national organization.

A test law suit in regard to the liability of an Orphan Asylum to the payment of school tax was heard in the Delaware county courts a short time since. The prosecutor was the school direct or of Upper Darby, and the defendant the Burd Orphan Asylum of St. Stephen's Church. The trustees of this institution claimed that it was exempt from the taxation because it was a public charity. The Court, ruling upon this point, said: "If the charity depends upon a religious test, or is restricted to a particular sect, or if the preference is given to persons babtized in a certain faith, in such a manner as probably to absorb the entire benefit of the founder's bounty, it is not a purely public charity." The case was decided in favor of the prosecutor.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Battle Bunny.

[After the men were ordered to lie down, a white rabbit, which had been hopping hither and thither over the field swept by grape and musketry, took refuge among the skirmishers, in the breast of a corporal.—[Report of the battle of Malvern Hill, 1862.]

Bunny, lying in the grass,
Saw the shining column pass,
Saw the starry banner fly,
Saw the chargers fret and fume,
Saw the flapping hat and plume;
Saw them with his moist and shy,
Most unspeculative eye,
Thinking only in the dew
That it was a fine review—
'Tis a flash, not all of steel,
Where the rolling caisson's wheel
Brought a rumble and a roar
Rolling down that velvet floor,
And like blows of autumn flail,
Sharply threshed the iron hail.

Bunny, thrilled by unknown fears,
Raised his soft and pointed ears,
Mumbled his prehensile lip,
Quivered his pulsating hip,
As the sharp vindictive yell
Rose above the screaming shell:
Thought the world and all its men;
All the charging squadrons meant,
All were rabbit-hunters then,
All to capture him intent.
Bunny was not much to blame:
Wiser folk have thought the same—
Wiser folk, who think they spy
Every ill begins with "I."

Wildly panting, here and there
Bunny sought the freer air,
Till he hopped below the hill,
And saw, lying close and still,
Men with muskets in their hands.
(Never Bunny understands
That hypocrisy of sleep
In the vigils grim they keep,
As recumbent on that spot
They elude the level shot.)

One—a grave and quiet man,
Thinking of his wife and child
Far beyond the Rapidan,
Where the Androscoggin smiled—
Felt the little rabbit creep,
Nestling by his arm and side,
Wakened from strategic sleep,
To that soft appeal replied,
Drew him to his blackened breast,
And—

But you have guessed the rest:
Softly o'er that chosen pair
Omnipresent Love and Care
Drew a mightier Hand and Arm,
Shielding them from every harm;
Right and left the bullets waved,
Saves the savior for the saved.

Who believes that equal grace
God extends in every place,
Little difference he scans
'Twixt a rabbit's God and man's.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Child Jesus.

FROM HERDER.

Among green pleasant meadows,
All in a grove so wild,
Was set a marble image
Of the Virgin and her Child.
Then oft on summer evenings,
A lovely boy would rove,
To play beside the image
That sanctified the grove;
Oft sat his mother by him,
Among the shadows dim.
And told how the Lord Jesus
Was once a child like him.
And now from highest heaven,
He doth look down each day,
And sees whate'er thou doest,
And hears what thou dost say.

Thus spoke that tender mother,
And on an evening bright,
When the red, round sun descended,
'Mid clouds of crimson light,
Again the boy was playing,
And earnestly said he:
"Oh! beautiful child Jesus,
Come down and play with me!
I will find Thee flowers the fairest,
And weave for Thee a crown;
I will call Thee red ripe strawberries
If Thou wilt but come down;
Oh! holy, holy Mother!
Put Him from off thy knee,
For in these silent meadows
There is none to play with me."

Thus spoke that boy so lovely,
The while his mother heard,
And on his prayer she pondered,
But spoke to him no word.
That very night she dreamed
A lovely dream of joy,
She thought she saw young Jesus
Then playing with her boy,—
"And for the fruits and flowers
Which thou hast brought to Me,
Rich blessings shall be given
An hundred fold to thee;
For in the fields of heaven
Thou shalt roam with Me at will,
And of bright flowers celestial
Thou shalt have, dear child, thy fill."

Thus tenderly and kindly
The fair child, Jesus, spoke,
And full of anxious musings
The careful mother woke.
And thus it was accomplished:
In a short month and a day,
That lovely boy so gentle
Upon his death bed lay.
And thus he spoke in dying—
"Oh, mother dear, I see
The beautiful child Jesus
Descending unto me;
And in His hand He beareth
Bright flowers white as snow,
And red and dewy strawberries,
Dear mother! let me go."

He died—but that fond mother
Her sorrow did restrain,
For she knew he was with Jesus,
And she wished him not again.

Local History.

A Scrap of Local History.

Reminiscence of Sixty Years Ago—Confession of David Lewis, the Noted Highwayman and Counterfiter of that Early Day, Made at the Bellefonte Jail, July 12, 1830.

I was born in Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, on the 4th day of March, Anno Domini, 1790, of poor parents, of respectable connection, but whose precarious means of substance, and consequent devotion of their time to satisfy the more urgent necessities of life, left them little leisure to pay that attention to a numerous family of children which is at all times necessary to their welfare in this world, and salvation in the world to come. Of course I grew up, as most boys in such situations do, without regard for men and little fear of God.

In 1793 my father removed with his family to Northumberland county, and was appointed a Deputy District Surveyor, in which situation he continued for several years, but was unfortunate in the many collisions arising out of his official conduct, and his affairs were but little mended for the better when he died, leaving the family illy provided for and my education was of course very limited.

I continued to live with my mother, and occasionally job for the neighboring farmers, until the year 1807, when I left her after being employed in several occupations, enlisted with a recruiting party at Bellefonte, but shortly afterwards the sergeant undertaking to have me "cobbled" for a petty offense, I ran away and left them. Some months afterwards I enlisted as a private in Capt. Wm. N. Irvine's company of light artillery, in the service of the United States under a feigned name, using that of Armstrong Lewis, und was accordingly so called, mustered and enrolled. I had before this tasted of the bitter sweets of pleasure and dissipation, and intending to decamp the first opportunity, determined upon supplying my pocket with the bounty money, to enable me to indulge in my old excesses, for which I had imbibed a strong relish, and was naturally very fond of. But many obstacles happening to frustrate my plan, a scheme came into my head of trying to avail myself of the "quirks and quibbles" of the law, and with this view I applied to a little lawyer in Carlisle, where I was now stationed, whose name I cannot distinctly recollect, but think he was called Metzgut, who giving me every encouragement to proceed, I sued out a writ and after a tedious hearing before Judge Creigh, found the hopes which my lawyers had raised disappointed; the Judge decided against me and I was again remanded into service. This affair leading to an inquiry into my life and conduct, it was discovered that I had enlisted once before, under my proper name, and deserted. At that period, the rumor of war with England, which had prevailed for some time, began to increase and grow louder, and the officers of the army becoming more rigorous in their discipline and strict in the execution of the rules and articles of war, it was considered a duty which they owed their country to have me arrested on the serious charge of desertion and double enlistment.

A general court-martial was accordingly organized, under the direction of General James Wilkinson, who at that time was stationed at the Carlisle Barracks, and the result was such as my foreboding fears and consciousness of guilt had anticipated. The evidence was positive—I was found guilty of the charge, and ordered to undergo the ignominiously punishment which the law inflicts.

Young in years and young in crime, the sentence of death was not communicated to me without producing the most agonizing sensations, arising out of a fear of an awful hereafter and the love of life. Besides, I had an aged mother, to whom I was fondly attached by the ties of natural affection, and it pained me to the soul to think that the ignominious death of a beloved son must embitter the evening of her life, and bring down her gray hairs in sorrow to the grave. Through the intercession of a friend I was permitted the use of a pen, ink and paper to write to my poor mother who lived in Centre county. I informed her of my distressed and perilous situation, and besought her to use her influence in my behalf. I waited for some time in dreadful suspense, and counted the lingering days with great anxiety, until my ears were at length greeted with the cheering intelligence, "your mother has come." General Wilkinson, whose character for humanity is already well known, freely granted us a private interview, and the afflicted mother embraced her unhappy son in solemn silence, without either of us being able to speak a word for some time. She reproached me not, but the silent rebuke of her heart-searching eye, spoke daggers to my soul. After some time she informed me that Judge Walker, of whose goodness and humanity she spoke in the highest terms, had lent her his horse and written letters in her behalf to some friends he had in Carlisle, to interest themselves for me.

My mother had brought with her the family record to prove my age, and which she delivered to Adrew Carothers and James Duncan, Esqs., my attorneys, who made every effort to procure my release under the minor act. But Judge Hamilton decided that the civil power had no jurisdiction to interfere with the sentence of a court-martial, and I was again remanded to the military authority. Eventually, owing to the humane exertions of many worthy individuals, and the generous sentiments which filled the noble breast of General Wilkinson, I was reprived and my sentence commuted to imprisonment.

I was now thrown into the guard house, fettered and chained, and the time for which I was to be confined being indefinite, I was very uneasy and very unhappy. After a week's painful trial of these miseries, the irons were all taken off me save a heavy chain, which was fastened to my ankle and the one end of which was fastened to a cannon ball, weighing between 30 and 40 pounds. By the aid of a Barlow knife which I hacked on the bars of my prison window, I succeeded in sawing the chain in such a manner that I could, when a favorable opportunity occurred, break it off and make my escape. By lifting a plank in the floor I had contrived to get into the cellar of the building, but not being able to get out of the cellar without much trouble and digging, I returned and replaced the plank. Sometimes, for exercise and to amuse myself, I would lay the chain and clog aside and throw somersaults on the floor, etc., which I was nowise careful to conceal from the soldier who stood sentry over me, who was much delighted with my exhibitions of agility. And he gave himself little trouble whether the chain was on or off, so that I passed examination in the morning with the sergeant. I had also taken so much pains to ingratiate myself in his good opinion that he appeared to place the most unlimited confidence in me, and one day having had occasion to go out, he did not accompany me as usual, when I embraced the opportunity to bid farewell to him and the camp forever. Having succeeded by this stratagem in eluding the vigilance of the sentinel, my whole mind and thoughts were occupied in making my escape secure. In my occasional rambles from the Barracks I had been to visit the remarkable cave near Carlisle, and considering that this place would afford a safe retreat, I accordingly steered for it.

My mind being agitated by alternate hopes and fears, I was unable to fix upon any ultimate course of conduct. The prospect of an escape engrossed my whole attention, and my greatest anxiety was to reach the destined place of my retreat by the nearest way. In doing this I was under the necessity to cross the race, which supplies with water the mill below.

Running at full speed and endeavoring to clear the stream at one leap, my foot slipped and I fell against a rock which projected from the opposite side. As soon as I recovered myself from this mishap, which was attended with no other consequence than a slight sprain of one of my ankles, I proceeded in my flight as speedily as I could, and arrived at the mouth of the cave just as the setting sun was shedding its last beam upon the waters of the winding Conodoguinit. I lost no time in entering, and without the aid of a candle or torch, made my way as well as I could to the farthest corner of this dark and dismal place, the abode and habitation of the bat. I crept on my hands and knees through a small crevice, until I found myself in a place called the "Devil's dining room," and there I remained in great trepidation and anxiety until as near as I can recollect about the hour of ten o'clock at night, when the cravings of a hungry stomach demanded that I should make some exertions to supply the wants of nature.

The danger of immediate apprehension, having subsided, owing to the late hour, and a supposition that if any persons had been sent in pursuit they would not care to travel after night, I determined on leaving the cave, and accordingly crossed the fording below, and pursuing a direction for the gap in the mountain, it was not long before the barking of an angry dog convinced me that I was near a house.

As soon as I came opposite I resolved upon making an experiment of the hospitality of the owner, and accordingly knocked with a loud rap at the door. All being quiet and still, it appeared that the family had retired for the night, and it was not until I had made repeated attempts that I succeeded in making myself heard. The first noise that saluted my ears was the raising of a small window above, when I observed the head of some person surrounded with a red flannel night cap, and from the shrillness of the voice who demanded "who's there?" I immediately perceived that it was a female. After some parley, she at length agreed to descend and let me in. I found that I was not disappointed in my expectation of procuring a supper, and my kind hostess, on being made acquainted with my wants, immediately went on to prepare it. I assisted her in kindling the fire, and before the lapse of twenty minutes, partook of the repast with a better appetite and as much joy as ever a conquering general or member of Congress or a Judge sat down to a public banquet. My fare consisted of fried sausages, bread and butter, a cup of milk and the biggest end of a Yankee cheese. I did great justice to the kindness of this good woman, and having indulged myself in eating with a freedom that I afterwards repented of, I was invited to ascend the ladder into the loft where I was furnished with a bed and lodging for the remainder of the night.

Whether it was owing to the effects of cheese or the sausage, I have ever since been unable to determine, but certain it is that never was a night spent in so disagreeable a manner, with retching, sickness of the stomach and vomiting.

Being afraid to expose myself in a place so public in open day, I took my departure about four o'clock in the morning, without bidding adieu or returning thanks to my landlady, of whom I began to entertain suspicious thoughts and recall to my mind the many stories I had heard of "poisoned cheese," and "colt sausages." After winding my way for some distance through the woods, I ascended the top of the Blue Mountains, about sun rise, and avoiding the great road as much as possible, I pursued my journey towards the residence of my mother in Centre county. After experiencing many a hungry belly and sleepless night, I arrived at mother's much fatigued, and entering the house just as the family were preparing to rake up the embers of a dying fire, and retire to rest, accosted the old lady, before I was recognized by any of my brothers or sisters; I could easy preceive that whilst the beam of joy played in her eye at seeing me again, it was evident the thorn of sorrow was planted in her heart, least it might involve me in fresh difficulties and troubles. I remained at mother's some time and was almost persuaded to settle and become industrious and sober, but my rambling disposition predominated and for the sake of company and amusement paid occasional visits to this town (Bellefonte). I frequented the taverns for the sake of sport and to drown the in society of the loungers which are always to be found in the bar-room of a country inn, the compunctions of conscience with which I was at that time occasionally visited, and although I was, previous to this, guilty of many juvenile indiscretions and petty offenses, I never contemplated embarking in those dangerous and unlawful enterprises which unhappily distinguish the remainder of my career. I here discovered through the medium of the newspapers and other sources of information that the people of the interior had resolved to establish county banks, and from the number which then existed, young and ignorant as I was, I foresaw that while such a measure would terminate in the ruin of society, it would tend to facilitate the views of Counterfeiters, and open a door for carrying on the extensive schemes of fraud on the community. Unluckily for me, I one day happened to fall in company with one of those tin peddlers or Yankee card men, who at that time were very numerous all over the country, and who showed me a large quantity of bank bills, purporting to be issued from sundry banks at Philadelphia and elswhere, and which he said he obtained at Burlington, in the State of Vermont, at a very low rate, and that he could make an independent fortune in a very short time, provided he had any person upon whom he could depend, to aid and assist him in their circulation. Being induced by the flattering prospect thus held out, I accompanied him to Burlington, where I was introduced to this manufacturing association, and soon became initiated into all the mysteries of the fraternity. With a mind bent on unholy gain I soon became an adept at the business, and received from them for distribution and circulation a considerable amount of spurious notes.

After leaving Burlington with my part of the common stock, and finding that the Vermonters were too much like their ancestors, the Yankees, to permit a "green hand" like me to impose upon their credulity, I considered my wisest plan was to make my way into New York and Pennsylvania; as I knew that in the latter State a great portion of the population consisted of Germans, who, while they are upright and honest themselves, are unsuspecting of the villainies of others. In New York I met with considerable success in passing and exchanging my counterfeit money, but not prospering or escaping detection. I was discovered in an unlucky bargain which I had concluded with a certain Gen. Root, who was then on an electioneering campaign, and who had invited me to crack a bottle of wine with him to the health and success of Gov. Daniel T. Tompkins. Having taken a fancy to one of the General's horses and finding him rather soft in the head we soon struck a bargain, and I paid him principally with my Burlington notes. In attempting to repass some of these bills the General was taken up, and being in a place where he was entirely unknown was on the eve of being committed for trial, when a citizen who had seen him receive the notes, went bail for his appearance, and accompanied the General in pursuit of me. Not expecting an immediate detection, I had retired to bed. The General and his companion found me after a diligent search comfortably laid up in snug quarters for the night, and instantly hurried me off to a magistrate who made my commitment and I soon found myself lodged in the jail of Troy. I lay here some weeks and had very gloomy prospects, when reflecting on the result of my trial, which was to come on in about a month; but soon began to flatter myself with a prospect of escape through the agency of the daughter of the jailor, who in her fathers absence introduced to my room a young woman who was an intimate friend of her's, and who I had often remarked gazing through the bars of my window from the house opposite, and who was apparently much interested in my fate. The sentiments of pity which at first warmed the bosom of this tender-hearted young woman, soon ripened into love, and after a short courtship at secret interviews I prevailed upon her to assist me in escaping under a promise of marriage. To effect this desirable object, every necessary preparation was made, and agreeable to previous arrangement, my kind friend, the jailor's daughter, forgot to lock the door of the prison department, in which I was confined. After she brought in my usual allowance, one Sunday evening, when the rest of the family, and most of the town had gone to church, to hear a new preacher, whose name I do not recollect, I seized the favorable opportunity, and without hindrance left the prison. I found the young woman who had consented to accompany me, waiting with great anxiety at the extremity of the street that leads to Albany. Neither of us were in a mood for much conversation, and we immediately hurried towards that city, after agreeing that both should change their names, she to assume the name of "Melinda" while I was to use that of Van Buren, at patronymick of an ancient Dutch family, who had emigrated from Holland, and settled at an early period, in the provinces of New York. My female companion, experienced all the terrors which usually accompany the most timid of the sex, when placed in a similar situation. The constant dread of being pursued by her friends, and overtaken; the regret at forsaking the house and protection of a widowed mother; the circumstances of her elopment with a stranger, of whose character she was perfectly ignorant, and whose face she had never seen, until she saw him through the bars of a prison window, all tending to alarm her fears for the present, and excite her apprehensions for the future. We had not proceeded in our flight more than five miles, before I discovered from her agitated manner, her stifled sighs, and suffocated breathing, that she repented of the rash step she had taken. A dead silence prevailed, and neither of us spoke one word for at least half an hour, when all at once she stopped suddenly, burst into tears, threw off her bonnet, tore her hair, and uttered the most frantic expressions, exclaiming repeatedly "O! my mother! my poor mother! what will become of my mother." My heart was not callous to the distresses of others, and the sight of a woman in tears, more especially one who had so strong an attachment to me, could not fail to soften my own feelings, and produce a shower of tears nearly as plenteous as her own. As soon as I subdued this violent expression of sensibility, I used every argument in my power to assuage her grief, and moderate her passion, and at length succeeded in pacifying her by renewing my promise of marriage, which I supported by repeated oaths of sincerity, and many horrid imprecations and curses on my own head, if I did not fulfil it in the most honorable manner, the first opportunity that offered. Having in a measure composed Melinda's perturbed mind, and painted in glowing colors the paradisical enjoyments of "married" life, which possesses such powerful attractions in the romantic imagination of a young girl of sixteen, we recommenced our journey, and proceeded without interruption, until we had walked near ten miles further, when my "way-worn traveler" began to complain of blistered feet, fatigue and weariness; expressing her wishes that we should put up for the remainder of the night. I could not resist her earnest entreaties, and notwithstanding the dangers of a successful pursuit, the next ferm we came to, furnished us in one of it's out houses with a safe retreat, and the means of repose, on some buckwheat straw, which I had gathered for the purpose in an adjacent barn yard. My companion in flight, (for so I then considered her, having as yet no legal right to use the application 'wife') soon threw herself on these hard lodgings, and so much was she overpowered with the exercise of travel, that notwithstanding her agitation of spirit, she instantly sunk into the embraces of sleep.

She continued to enjoy "heaven's sweet restorer," balmy sleep, for about four hours, and did not awake until the loud and shrill notes of a noisy, troublesome cock, who had perched on a neighboring tree, proclaimed the near approach of morning, by his repeated crowing, the sure, unerring harbinger of day.

Shortly after she awoke from this refreshing slumber, we prepared to commence our journey anew, and continued with a slow, but constant gait, through circuitous by-roads and unfrequented paths, until we reached Albany in the evening, just as the city clock had struck seven. Not forgetting the promise of marriage, which I had contracted in the most solemn manner, and made under circumstances that required more hardihood of villainy to break than I possessed at the worst period of my life, I immediately bespoke of the landlord of the house, at which we put up, a private apartment, and went in search of a minister, who soon made his appearance, and performed the ceremony in a mean and shabby tavern at the extremity of State street. As soon as the services were over, I prepared to pay the minister his fee, and having mixed my good and bad money together, I unfortunately presented him, through mistake, with one of my ten dollar counterfeit Burlingtons; but the generous man, much to my surprise, objecting to the largeness of the proffered gratuity, returned the note, and refused in the most positive terms to accept of more than two dollars, which I instantly handed him in silver, which at that time had begun to grow somewhat scarce.

Melinda now appeared, for the first time, to wear a more cheerful countenance than she had done since her elopement. The performance of my marriage promise had satisfied her scrupulous delicacy, and removed a heavy weight of anxiety and distress which seemed to press upon her spirits.

It was evident, until this took place, that her chaste mind, filled with fears and doubts of my sincerity, had suspected me of the base design of taking advantage of her unprotected situation.

Improper and guilty as my general conduct had been, vicious and profligate as was my course of life in other respects, and impure and sensual as might have been my depraved propensities, I always had the highest respect for female virtue. The fact is, I entertained for Melinda as pure a passion as ever warmed the breast of man; the lovely girl, not only had won my affections, but she had completely secured my gratitude and gained my confidence. Although vicious myself, I respected and admired virtue in her, and had I only followed her excellent advice, and profited by the instruction which repeatedly fell from her lips, I would not be languishing in jail upon the bed of death, as I now am, ashamed to live and yet afraid to die. Melinda possessed every mental endowment and personal charm, and had she not been so unfortunate as to meet with me, before years and experience had matured her judgment, she would no doubt have made a happier marriage with a more worthy man, and become the mother of children proud to acknowledge their father, instead of being ashamed to own the author of their being. Her pleasing person, her light and flowing hair, the brightness of a complexion that equalled in whiteness the new fallen snow, the rose of beauty and the bloom of youth that mantled her cheek, and, above all, the expression of a blue eye vying in mildness with an April sky, moistened as it was with the dew of heavenly charity, and shaded with the longest eyelash I ever beheld, were sufficient to captivate a man whose heart was less warm than mine. But destiny had wedded her to ruin, when she became my wife. Alas! she merited a better fate, and what aggravates my present agony of feeling, is the distressing thought, that an uncharitable world may visit the iniquities of the husband, and of the father, upon his desolate offspring.

[*To be Continued.*]

Michigan Swine.

From a lengthy article on this subject in the "Michigan Farmer," we select the following paragraphs: To Mr. William Smith, of Detroit, Michigan, was awarded last year 70 premiums and a diploma for the best exhibition of hogs. Of these 20 were awarded at the great St. Louis exhibition, 18 at the Indiana State Fair, and at the Northern Ohio and Ohio State Fairs, the first prizes were taken by Mr. Smith. One hog alone won, by his superior merits, nearly $300 in premiums, another upwards of $200, while several carried off an average of nearly $100 each. And this was done in States noted for their immense production of swine for market, and to our mind it shows that the same principle rules here as in Great Britain, whether it be cattle, sheep horses or swine—that the farmers must depend for the improvement of this stock on the professional breeder. The breeding of good hogs is not difficult to those who give it the time and attention that is requisite, but to keep up the breeding stock to the standard is a task that but a few farmers are prepared to undertake, and, like other stock, he must have recourse to the professional breeder for boars and sows. They will find it cheaper in the end than to depend on the chance pigs which they may happen to raise themselves. In fact the product of the farmer is generally a chance animal, while the animal procured from a well established and professional breeder is the product which is specially adapted by certain process at the command of the breeder for the production of profitable stock.

In the establishments of Mr. Smith there have been bred this season over one thousand hogs, from which has been carefully weeded out, under the sharp eye and watchful care of the superintendent, Mr. E. W. Cottrell, all that were not up to the standard. Among the noted animals of this establishment we may mention the boar "Gladiator," the boar "Sambo 11th," imported from England and purchased at a cost of $500, the celebrated boar "Duke Rumphrey," sold at J. R. Craig's sale last winter for $600 in gold. Mr. S. has, for the last five years, given his whole attention to the breeding of swine, and his success may be regarded as extraordinary and properly recognized.

One of the old Blue Laws of Connecticut said: "No one shall run on the Sabbath day, except reverently." Imagine a man just out of church pursuing a fleeing title "reverently" before a high wind and in presence of the interested congregation.

Spanish mackerel are being caught on the New Jersey coast. This proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is a foreign country.

SPRING, - - - 1877. | SPRING, - - - 1877.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

We have the Goods! Prices Low. Selection Unsurpassed. Stock Large. And we now extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons, and the public generally. We will say this, Come! if we do not show you the

BEST SELECTED STOCK, AT PRICES LOWER THAN USUAL,

And if we cannot prove that it is to your interest to patronize us, then don't buy; but come and satisfy yourself. We have opened

A FULL LINE OF DRY-GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wood & Willow Ware, Hats & CAPS, and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above lines. We will beat everything in prices or assortment, and our past, we trust, will be a sufficient guarantee to our patrons of fair and honest treatment. We have established and will maintain our reputation. The large trade we do enables us to get fresh goods daily, which is a great advantage to our patrons in all lines, and more especially in groceries. Call, and it will prove to your interest.

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

Light colored eyes prevail among good marksmen. The English riflemen have all either grey or blue eyes. The size of the pupil is considered a better test than the color of the eye, some persons claiming that a man with dilated pupils could not take a good sight at the target. The more contracted the pupil the better the marksman.

Talk about our boasted civilization! Why, we're barbarous barbarians in some things when compared with them. In Japan, when a dog barks at night and disturbs the neighborhood, the owner is imprisoned for one year, and if the offense is repeated, he is beheaded.

What does the Danbury *News* mean to insinuate when it says that three good-looking young ladies the other day stood besides a grocer's sign which read, "Don't squeeze these peaches?"

Impassioned lover, quoting Moore in a whisper: "Our couch shall be roses bespangled with dew." Practical shop girl—"It would give me rheumatics, and so it would you."

A Northern man proposes starting a stocking factory at some point in the South. At present there is no such factory south of Philadelphia.

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c

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COLLECTOR'S SALE BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.
Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

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BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want B. ll Tickets,
If you want large Posters,
If you want small Posters,
If you want Labels,
If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Phamphlets printed,
If you want Business Circulars,
If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

Miscellaneons Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1858. ESTABLISHED 1858.

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DRUGGIST,

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Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

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Representing a number of the Best and Safest Companies. Horses insured against Theft, Death or Accident.

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$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 51otf

MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 15-tf

Mill Property for Sale.

LOGAN

GRIST MILL.

The attention of

Farmers, Merchants,

and others is called to this Mill, situated on

Logan's Branch, near the Axe Factory of J. F. Mann,

and their patronage respectfully solicited. It has been thoroughly Repaired by the introduction of entirely

New Machinery,

of the most approved kind in every particular.

MR. WILLIAM KAUP, a miller of experience, will use his best efforts to accommodate all who will favor him with their custom, and will in all cases, when requested, grind and deliver the flour produced from *the identical wheat received.*

WHEAT bought at Bellefonte prices; and FLOUR, CHOP, Etc., for sale at Lowest Market Rates.

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Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequalled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

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LATEST SONGS AND MUSIC AT

BUNNELL & AIKENS'

Music and Sewing Machine Store.

Drifting with the Tide—song and chorus	40
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Do not Forget Me; or The Maid of the Mill	30
How could I Forget You, Darling!—s. & c.	30
Then You'll Remember Me	30
Somebody's Darling	25
Nobody's Darling but Mine	40
Jolly Irishman	40
The Poor Old Tramp	40
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The Old Home ain't what it Used to be	40
The Lone Rock by the Sea	30
Hear Me, Norma (duet)	50
Must we, then, Meet as Strangers	40
Child of the Regiment	30
Eileen Allanna	40
Not Alone (sacred song)	30
When the Swallows Homeward Fly	30
Ne Plus Ultra March	30
Why Not (march)	35
Invitation (march)	50
President Hayes Polka	35
Syracuse Polka	35
Centennial Fountain Grand March	40
City Belle (polka)	35
The Contraband Schottisch	0
The Neglected Beauty (waltz)	40

Any of the above music sent by mail on receipt of marked price. Any other music, music books, Instructors, or any thing in the music line, furnished on short notice.

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NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

We have opened an **Entire New and Fresh Stock** of all kinds of Goods kept in a Hardware store. Having purchased from First Hands, at Factory Prices, and part being bought at Bankrupt Sale for Cash, we are enabled to sell at extremely low prices, which we are positively doing. Our stock of

RANGES, HEATERS, PARLOR & COOK STOVES

are Guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Prices Greatly Reduced.** We have a great variety of

House Furnishing Hardware,

Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Carpet of all widths, Window Shades, Picture Mouldings, Frames made to Order, Mirror Plate and Mirrors.

Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Waggons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a new stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Sets, Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building, Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Pannel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equal to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with a full kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

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W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank, v6n1-1y.

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
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BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-1a-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v9n43-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v6n1 33-1y.

Plaster.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use. 9-10-tf

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MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN.

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

8-13—tf

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

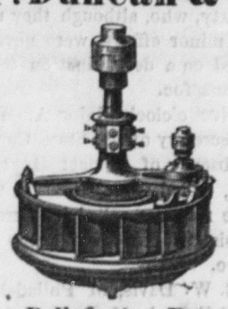
RUPTURE

Those wishing Relief and Cure for RUPTURE should consult Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, 258 Broadway, New York, or send for his new book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure. Beware of cheats who pretend to furnish Dr. Sherman's treatment.

One of these fellows, a German clerk, now calling himself Dr. W. G. Crempien, is indicted on complaint of Dr. S. and awaits trial for forgery and embezzlement.

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a812-1y

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REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

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Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

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WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

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DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye, them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. v6n7-no8-tf

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GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS to CHAPMAN, HOSMER & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

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The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

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Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

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Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

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BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

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KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 20tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC.

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 1-22-1y.

FOR SALE.—Seven acre lot with new house, stable, and other out-buildings thereon, located midway between Bellefonte and State College. Price $2,000. Inquire on premises or address at Bellefonte, Pa. 31-tf ANGELINE McBRIDE.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DEscription, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48-1f

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape), printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-20-1y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:
One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid for within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year.$3.00
Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.
Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*
Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.
Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.
Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.
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Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
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Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.
Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Allegheny Co.

FOR TREASURER,
W. B. HART, of Montgomery Co.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
J. A. M. PASSMORE, of Schuylkill Co.

Republican Delegate Election and County Convention.

The Republican voters of Centre county are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several districts on

Saturday, Sept. 22d, 1877,

for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention. The delegates thus chosen will meet at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on

Wednesday, Sept. 26th, 1877,

at 2 o'clock P. M., to nominate a candidate for District Attorney, and to transact such other business as may be deemed best for the interest of the party.

E. M. BLANCHARD, *Chairman.*
D. H. HASTINGS, *Secretary.*

THE Lowell (Mass.) *Courier*, whose editor was an old schoolmate of ours at the McCollum Institute at Mount Vernon, N. H., nominates Governor Hartranft for President in 1880. Well, George, you might go further and fare worse.

IT was a fortunate thing for Charley Wolf, of Union county, and Wilson Norris, reporter of the Supreme Court, that the fool-killer was absent from Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week, or there would be at least two less of the latter day political aspirants in existence at this writing.

THE New York *Sun* is very much interested in securing a new President to the Church of Jesus Christ, or Latter Day Saints, and nominates Henry Ward Beecher to the vacant position. We would second the nomination if Mr. B. would take Dana along with him. Dana has been sour ever since he failed to get the mission to England, and if he would join the Mormons he might be sent on a mission to England in the interest of the new faith. In this way his mind might be restored to its proper balance.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a ticket to the Centre county fair from R. M. Magee, Esq., secretary. We are not acquainted with John A. Daily, chairman of class No. 14, hence know nothing of his qualifications. But we do know one man in Centre county who is qualified by nature and training to preside over that committee; that person is the distinguished editor of the REPUBLICAN. Better change this chairmanship, or trouble will grow out of the decision of the committee on "Jacks and Mules."—*Altoona Globe.*

We don't know that we are a competent judge of "mules and jacks," but we feel quite sure that we are of consummate asses, which is a satisfactory reason why we gave our opinion in opposition to the election of Greevy as Recorder of the city of Altoona.

THE Speaker of the lower House issued his writ on the 10th inst., to fill the Legislative vacancy in Blair county. It would be but an act of justice if the Republicans of Blair county would give the nomination to Capt. C. S. W. Jones, of the Tyrone *Herald*, and a brother of the late Col. Jones. These brothers were much attached to each other, and Charley always stood back for the Colonel. No man of his years in Blair county has done more for the Republican party than the editor of the *Herald*, and got less for it.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

Good for you, Al.; you never before couched so much truth in the same number of lines. But then, Radical editors (except Jones) make little use of the square thing. We are for C. S. W. J., if they must have a Radical over there.—*Clearfield Republican* (Dem.)

Republican State Convention.

A Large Attendance, Great Enthusiasm and Perfect Harmony Prevailing.

The Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg last Wednesday. There was a full attendance and perfect harmony. At an early hour the delegates began to assemble in the hall of the House, but it was noticeable that button-holing had ceased and the delegates wore a smile of calm satisfaction and determination to do their whole duty for the public good as good and true Republicans should. There was a remarkable absence of that turmoil that characterized the proceedings of the Democratic convention two weeks previous. The Reeder men fraternized with the Passmore men, and the Sterret and Hart men looked happy and smiling, knowing that their calling and election was sure. The State Capital Band was present and rendered some choice music, and the occasion seemed like a gathering of a happy family rather than the assembling of the representatives of a vast party, who, although they might clash on minor affairs, were nevertheless united on a determination to fight the common foe.

At twelve o'clock Major A. Wilson Norris, Secretary of the State Committee, in absence of Colonel Hoyt, the chairman, called the convention to order. The roll was called by Ezra Lukens, Assistant Secretary of the State Committee.

Hon. E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, nominated Hon. A. M. Brown, of Allegheny, for temporary chairman of the convention, and he was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Brown was escorted to the chair amidst loud applause, and addressed the convention substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me by calling me to preside over your deliberations. Some abler and better qualified gentleman could have been selected to preside over this convention; but with your assistance I will bring to the discharge of my duties strict impartiality. I look not upon this as a personal compliment, but as evidence of your desire to honor the grand old county of Allegheny which has ever been true to the Republican party. Remembering the grand record and high aims of our party, that on her banners are inscribed: Free speech, free press, free soil and free men, let us press forward to new triumphs in the future. Let us remember that the mission of the Republican party is not completed. It has past errors to correct and present abuses to reform. To attain this end let perfect harmony prevail, so that we may name a ticket and mould a platform, liberal but fair and candid, with which the party may go on to new triumphs. Let us act in the living present for our country and our party. I thank you for your kindness, and ask that we now proceed to business.

Messrs. Ezra Lukens, of Philadelphia, and M. D. Ramsey, of Blair, were elected temporary secretaries.

Hon. John Cessna offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That two committees be appointed, each consisting of fifty members, to be selected by the delegates residing in the several Senatorial Districts. One of these shall be a committee on Permanent Organization, and shall report to the convention, subject to its approval, a president and the other officers necessary to a complete organization. The other shall be a committee on Platform and Resolutions, and to it shall be referred without debate, all motions and resolutions on the subject of a platform which may be introduced into the convention; and this committee shall report to the convention the result of its action for approval or rejection.

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed by the Chair to which shall be referred the credentials of all persons claiming seats in the convention, and which shall hear and determine all cases of contested seats and make report to the convention, subject also to its ratification or rejection. Agreed to.

Mr. Elliot moved that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted as the rules of the convention. Agreed to.

The above committees were then appointed.

A motion was made by Mr. Leeds, of Philadelphia, to take a recess until two o'clock. Agreed to, and the chairman adjourned the convention until two o'clock.

The convention assembled in the afternoon at half-past two. The committee on organization presented the names of the gentlemen to the permanent officers of the convention. Hon. W. H. Armstrong was chosen President, with 47 vice-presidents, 7 secretaries and two tellers.

Mr. Armstrong, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the unexpected honor you have conferred on me. We have assembled under circumstances which demand of us the calm consideration of grave questions which affect all the diversified interests of the Commonwealth. We shall discuss them in a spirit of candor and fairness, and with due remembrance that diversity of opinion is the necessary attendant upon independence of thought, and that in a body so large as this, unity of action now and harmony in the future will depend largely upon the generosity of consideration which we extend to each others' views. We cope with a party unscrupulous, as it is hungry for the spoils of office. They come to this contest with the desperation of a party, maddened by sixteen years of uninterrupted defeat, and prepared to force a victory by whatever means may issue success.

We may justly charge upon the Democratic party that they have through years of persistent misrepresentation and for merely partisan purposes excited unnecessary and unjustifiable antagonism between capital and labor until it has culminated in riot and murder, and the unprovoked destruction of millions of property essential to the maintenance of productive industries.

They have for some base purpose, in plain violation of the truth of history, attempted to arouse a spirit of insubordination, by knowingly and falsely asserting that the President of the United States holds his office by fraud.

They have fomented discord throughout the Union and perpetuated the embittered strife between the North and the South—and have sought, by every means known to practical demagogues, to unite the South in hostility to the North, whereby the interests of both have been injured, and reconciliation and peace postponed for years.

They have, by false and partisan pretense of economy, and by the refusal of the House of Representatives controlled by Democratic majority to concur in necessary legislation, defeated the appropriations necessary to the proper maintenance of the army and navy, and the courts of the United States, whereby the Indian frontier has been exposed to the merciless violence of savage warfare, and peaceable citizens upon our Southern border exposed to depredations upon their property, and the security of person and life without adequate means of defense.

They have left the courts without funds to pay ordinary and necessary expenses, whereby the administration of the Federal courts was of necessity suspended for a time both in the Supreme Court of the United States and in many of Federal judicial districts, and have by factious exercise of party power in the House of Representatives thrown unnecessary and vexatious binderances for party purposes only in the way of national administration.

They have, for the same purposes, attempted to subordinate the financial policy of the country to political success. They have, by repeated and authoritative utterances of the party, proved themselves to be without coherence of principle upon any national issue, and their announcements of party policy are as varied as the localities in which they are proclaimed. We charge them with disloyalty in war, with insubordination in peace, with systematic corruption of the ballot, and with total unfitness to administer the government in either the National or State administration.

It is our business to see that this demoralized and corrupt party is again defeated at the polls. Let all minor and personal considerations be lost in our united effort for the public good—and when victory shall again settle upon the banners of the Republican host, we will proudly remember that we have borne some humble part in the contest.

Again thanking you for the honor of the position you have assigned me, I invite your co-operation in the effort to discharge its duties with impartial fairness. [Applause.]

NOMINATION FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

Mr. Marshal, of Allegheny county: On behalf of the Republicans of Allegheny county, reflecting the desire of the people without distinction, I nominate James P. Sterrett for the position of Supreme Judge. [Applause.] Mr. Kneass, of Philadelphia, seconded the nomination.

[Hon. James P. Sterrett is about fifty-one years of age. He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, and for a while was a member of the faculty of that institution. He practiced law in Pittsburgh, and effected a partnership with Hon. John P. Penny, which firm was prominent for its legal ability. He was chosen to the bench, and at the expiration of his first term was unanimously endorsed by both Republicans and Democrats. On the death of Judge Williams, of the Supreme Bench, Judge Sterrett was appointed by Governor Hartranft to fill the vacancy. He is cautious and dignified as a judge.]

Nominations for Auditor-General were next in order.

Col. H. W. Gray, of Philadelphia: I desire to nominate for the office of Auditor-General Howard J. Reeder, a gallant and brave young soldier, a gentleman whose reputation is beyond reproach—a gentleman and a soldier; and one who will carry this State if nominated. In this gallant young soldier's nomination we may feel proud of the work done here to-day. Judge Kirkpatrick seconded the nomination.

Mr. Bartholomew: I have the honor of naming for the office of Auditor-General J. A. M. Passmore, of Schuylkill county. This gentleman has won no triumphs by place and position. Whatever triumphs he has won have been won in the walks of private life. He has sought no honors, neither has he had them thrust upon him. J. A. M. Passmore is a business man. He has led a life that can be commended to many younger men and some older. I claim for him that which should fit him for the high duties of Auditor-General, capacity and integrity. He is an original Republican, growing up in the party and always in the thickest when we most needed Republicans. His fidelity commends him to his party. On score of locality I have little to say. We of Schuylkill county are classed as a Democratic county, but while our county is counted on for an opposition majority, we win the officers and do it by fair means. We accomplish it by hard work. Untiring in every pursuit, J. A. M. Passmore will make a staunch standard-bearer if this convention sees fit to bestow its nomination on him. The fight is no man's. It is J. A. M. Passmore's alone, and steal not the honor from him by placing it on some other man's brow. [Long and continued applause.]

H. H. Gilkyson, of Chester, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Wolfe: I believe all that has been said of the claims of Mr. Reeder and Mr. Passmore. I believe either is worthy to bear the standard of the party in this campaign. But there are not only considerations of locality or of personal claims, but there is the higher consideration of availability. I am not here to throw a fire-brand in the convention. I am here to seek plain truths. It was understood a few weeks ago that Howard J. Reeder was to be the nominee for Auditor-General, and had his friends been untrammelled they would have been here to support him. But now we know there has been a hidden hand at work in this convention. We saw it in the organization of this convention. To-day I say it is not a question between Reeder and Passmore. Mr. Passmore, instead of coming here with his own friends made by his own work, has brought to bear another influence. The change in Mr. Reeder's prospects is not from loss of strength, but it is from his relations to the Governor of this Commonwealth. [Hisses and applause.] There has long been a suspicion that there is in this State a Treasury ring. I now state from my own observation of four years in public life that there is a Treasury ring, and that it is composed of members of both parties. Now, Mr. Hart is an honest, gallant gentleman, but he is an intimate friend of Mr. Mackey. And then when the nomination of Mr. Passmore is sought by the same influence, I say it will arouse a feeling of hostility against the ticket. I will tell you in the name of an outraged constituency that Mr. Mackey has been perfidious to the Republican party—[interrupted by calls to order.] My district has been defrauded by Mr. Mackey, and the gentlemen who are coaching Mr. Passmore, out of a Senator. For three successive terms they have been instrumental in sending a Democrat from that district; and for this reason the people in my district will never vote for Mr. Passmore. Now, I have said what I have said in the interest of the true Republicans of the State; and if this convention wants to remove any suspicion of clique influence in the nomination of our ticket, let us nominate Howard J. Reeder.

Major A. W. Norris: I rise with extreme sorrow; for I know I will, by doing what I intend, provoke the hostility of men who have been my friends. Now, I went to men who are now against Howard J. Reeder, and they said if they were not for him they would at least be neutral. But now these men are against him and are here hissing Mr. Wolfe.

In Philadelphia we are fighting for a gallant young Republican, and all these men who are now opposing him were for him. But since a certain judicial fight in Philadelphia they have turned against Howard J. Reeder, and proclaim that the Governor shall not appoint a judge before consulting them. I know it, and I say now before my God that this fight is a fight against Governor Hartranft. [Applause.]

STATE TREASURER.

Nominations for State Treasure being in order, Hon. George Lear, of Bucks, nominated Wm. B. Hart, of Montgomery. He sketched Captain Hart's military and civil career in a masterly manner, eulogized his honesty and ability, and commented on his skillful management of the affairs of the State Treasury while chief clerk; he is an intelligent man who understands the duties of the office, and his name upon the ticket will encourage the young men of the Commonwealth, and will inspire them to make an effort to give him an immense majority in November. [Applause.]

Mr. Dushane seconded the nomination of Capt. Hart.

Mr. Kitzmiller nominated Dr. E. G. Fahnestock, of Adams, which nomination was immediately withdrawn by Mr. Franklin, of Lancaster county, who moved that Mr. Hart be nominated for State Treasurer by acclamation, which was agreed to with loud applause.

[Captain W. B. Hart was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th day of March, 1842, and was educated at common schools. At the age of fourteen he commenced to earn his own livelihood by his own seeking as a farm hand. Upon arriving at the age of seventeen, he was apprenticed at the brick-laying business for four years. Having served two and one-half years when the call for the three years' troops was made by the General Government in 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. "F," 51st Penn'a Vols. for three years; served with great gallantry in the East and South-west, participating in all the battles in which his command was engaged. His manly qualities and soldierly bearing attracted the attention of General Hartranft, who recomended him in a highly flattering manner to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for appointment as an Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain; upon this recommendation and after passing a creditable examination, he was immediately appointed and served with General Hartranft's permanent command until the close of the war, being mustered out of service as a volunteer officer under War Department orders dated September 19, 1865. In February, 1867, Captain Hart received an appointment to a clerkship in the Treasury Department, was promoted to the responsible position of cashier in 1871, succeeding the Hon. Thos. Nicholson, whose confidence and friendship Captain Hart enjoyed to the end of his predecessor's life. The following extract from a private letter written in October, 1871, by Mr. Nicholson (after Captain Hart had accepted the clerkship) will serve to illustrate the confidence enjoyed by representative men even at that time: "With his pleasing manner, great qualifications, strict integrity, he ought to succeed, he must succeed."

He is thoroughly acquainted with and qualified for the duties of the position, and in his official intercourse has merely confirmed a previously established reputation for courtesy and integrity not surpassed.]

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Cessna, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following as a platform of principles, and asked that it be read by John A. Smull, Esq., who has been selected by the committee as their secretary. The resolutions were read by Mr. Smull as follows:

1. While we recognize and respect the differences of opinion existing among us as to the course pursued by President Hayes towards the South, we are in hearty accord in honoring the patriotic motives which have guided him, and in hoping that the results of his policy will be peace, good-will, and the complete recognition of the Equal Rights of all men in every section of the country; and to the efforts of his administration to carry into effect the principles of the platform upon which he was elected, we pledge our hearty and cordial support.

2. The Electorial Commission having been created at the urgent solicitation of the Democratic party, and after the oft repeated declarations of its leaders in both houses of Congress that no faction could cavil at its decisions, we witness, with profound astonishment, the assaults of that party upon the august tribunal of its own creation, because its decisions disappointed their expectations of official patronage. Such assaults, so far as they seek to impair the confidence of the people in the just title of the President to his high office, are equally childish and foolish, but may become extremely mischievious in assisting to diminish the popular respect for the decisions of lawful tribunals.

3. We respectfully but earnestly entreat all members of the National and State Legislatures to assist the return of prosperity to this great country by adopting such measures to that end as are in their power; to devote less attention to partisan strife and more attention to the business interests of the country, in order that wise and proper laws may be passed to lessen the burdens of labor and increase its rewards; to encourage and restore to activity legitimate industrial enterprises, and to enable the country to find a foreign market for its surplus products and manufactures.

4. That the Republican party, in passing the Homestead Law, inaugurated and is firmly committed to the policy that the public lands belong to the people and should be sacredly reserved to actual settlers, free of cost to whoever will occupy them in good faith, and that all laws permitting the acquisition of more than one hundred and sixty acres of such public land, by any one person, should be repealed.

5. That we are opposed to the policy, heretofore prevailing, of renewing patents by act of Congress, and we favor such a revision of the patent laws as will hereafter prevent the renewal of any patent.

6. That the long and successful existence under the laws of Congress of the double coin standard warrants us in demanding an early repeal of the legislation which demonetized silver and established an almost exclusive gold standard; and we therefore favor a return to the free use and unrestricted coinage of the dollar of 1793, and its restoration to the position it held as a legal tender during the eighty years of our national existence, thus preserving the equality of the commercial value of the silver dollar with the gold dollar, keeping both in circulation.

7. That the administration of Gov. Hartranft calls for our warmest approbation. He has established a State policy which has justly endeared him to the people of this Commonwealth, and has amply justified the confidence placed in him. The steady reduction of the State debt during his administration, and the successful refunding of a large portion of the debt at a lower rate of interest, are the best possible evidences that the State has been well and economically governed, and that the people have everything to hope from a continuance of the Republican party in power.

8. We are in favor of law and against lawlessness and anarchy, with all their attendant horrors and crimes. Equal Rights in making laws impose equal duties in obeying them when made; and we tender our hearty thanks to Governor Hartranft, and the officers and soldiers of his command for the prompt, and, we hope, the effectual suppression of the lawless disturbances which recently occurred in this State.

9. That we hold in equal respect the right of capital to control its investments and of labor to determine the value of its service; that we deprecate any assertion by violence of the rights of either, and we assert it as the duty of all citizens to hold their respective rights within the just limitations of the law, and that any attempt to coerce either by unlawful means should be promptly repressed by such lawful authority as exigency demands.

10. That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is afraid to express a decided opinion on any question of present political importance, except its open declaration in favor of Free Trade, and that it still cherishes the delusion that expressions of political opinions ought either to mean anything or nothing as may best tend to secure the restoration of that party to the control of the offices and the Treasury of the Commonwealth. We are confident that the intelligent citizens of this great State will continue to entrust the conduct of its affairs to the party which has been zealous in the maintenance of its credit, vigilant in defense of its honor, prompt in the enforcement of its laws, and whose past administration of its government has been honest and competent and fearlessly faithful to the best interests of all men, or whatever class, race or condition, within her borders.

11. That we renew our oft-repeated declarations in favor of adequate protection to American industry, and now that manufactures are languishing and workingmen are out of employment, the common interest demands a still closer adherance to the protective policy which the Republicans of Pennsylvania have always sustained. The country has never yet prospered under Free Trade, as it never can or will; and as all tariffs are levied primarily for revenue, it would be a bad government which is not just enough to its people to arrange its revenue imports so as to encourage and build up the growth of home manufactures.

12. That we favor such legislation in State affairs as will, first, substitute adequate salaries for fees as a compensation for county officers; second, secure our municipalities from the dangers that attend the existing facilities for contracting debt; and third, provide adequate guards against a recurrence of the frequent and large losses to which the people who do business with banks and banking institutions have heretofore been subject.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

AUDITOR-GENERAL.

The convention then proceeded to the first ballot for Auditor General, which resulted in 165 votes for John A. M. Passmore and 82 votes for Howard J. Reeder.

The nomination of John A. M. Passmore was made unanimous, on motion of Major A. W. Norris.

[John A. M. Passmore was born in West Nottingham township, Chester county, Pa., on June 30, 1836, of old Abolition stock, and was reared under the strict teachings of the old Quaker school. Mr. Passmore was a member of the first class that ever graduated from the Pennsylvania State Normal School

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPET
HEMP CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
LADIES DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
N THE LATEST STYLES
N THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 6 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' Button shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes; **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTON COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSO MST IN THE WORLD.

at Lancaster, of which Prof. Wickersham was President. After graduating he conducted an academy for young men in Pottsville with marked ability and success. While teaching he read law, and was admitted to the Schuylkill county bar in November, 1866. After commencing the practice of law he was singled out by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to take charge of its business in Pottsville, and some time thereafter was promoted to the responsible position of Manager and Attorney for that company for the State of Pennsylvania, which position he still fills with credit to himself and his company. Mr. Passmore has been a Republican ever since he had a vote.]

Mr. Cessna moved that the candidates named to-day, in connection with the members of the State Committee, select the Chairman and Secretary of the State Committee, which was agreed to.

The convention after the delegates had given in the names of those who had been selected for members of the State Central Committee, adjourned *sine die.*

—A new daily Republican newspaper will be born at Washington on September 10, and will be christened the *National Union.* Ex-Congressman Lynch of Maine, is the bold man who is anxious to enrich the graveyard of journalism with another tombstone.

THINK OF THIS—Out of one hundred thousand bottles of Jamaica Vegetable Health Elixir sold last year, $1,000 were saved to the purchasers. This is one reason that we sell this valuable medicine at ninety-nine cents per bottle; and another reason is that we desire to attract public attention to it wherever it is not generally known. For all common diseases, such as headache from disordered stomach, constipation, loss of appetite, indigestion, billiousness, and a debilitated state of the system from impoverished blood, this remedy stands without a parallel. Regular size and sample bottles for sale by F. P. Green, Bellefonte. eow

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the SKIN Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! is cleansing, deoderising, disinfecting, scothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the Skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all OFFENSIVE ODOR, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price 25 cts., by mail 35; Box, 3 cakes, 60cts, by mail 75. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot N. Third st., Phila., Pa. 9 28 eow1y

A Box of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which contains three cakes and costs only sixty cents, is sufficient to supply material for at least twenty Sulphur Baths which would eradicate a whole catalogue of rheumatic and cutaneous maladies. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. 33 4w

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Domestic Monthly.

The September number of this popular magazine is especially complete in that variety of fresh and useful information concerning every department of fashion which is demanded by readers of fashion journals. Every item of the information presented is capable of being put to practical use. In its review of fashion there is provided a full and comprehensive account of the prevailing styles in dress, recent novelties, together with many practical suggestions of special benefit to every lady. Following this appears precise and full descriptions of the numerous garments for ladies and children, illustrated; fashion jottings, and the special articles embodying the latest intelligence concerning seasonable fabrics, coiffures, lingerie, needle and fancy work, etc. The very handsome colored plate accompanying the number gives a representation of a very stylish toilette, which cannot fail in being very much admired by ladies.

The literary contents are excellent, and consist of a continuation of Mary Cecil Hay's charming novel, "Her Three Lovers," a number of fine poems, several entertaining short stories, and the first of a series of articles on floriculture, entitled "Flower Talks," by Eben E. Rexford. The interesting miscellany, the chatty and entertaining small talk, the excellent receipts and useful hints on domestic economy in the household department, the book reviews, and well-written mosaics, afford a variety of interesting and instructive reading.

The *Domestic Monthly* is published by BLAKE & COMPANY, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1.50 per year. Specimen copies, 15 cents.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending Sept. 4, 1877, and each dated Aug. 14, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

J Johnson, Glass Furnace, Pittsburgh
J McNall, Harvester, Finley Township
S Stutz, Ore Jigger, Pittsburgh
S Stutz, Ore Jigger, Pittsburgh
P Weimer, Tuyeres, Lebanon
R Hein, Art of Tanning, St Mary's
Geo Muller, Vine Clamp, Pittsburgh
W Hardwick, Balanced Valve, Erie
H Harris, Oil Well Tube Cutter, Petrolia
W McKee, Bull Wheel for Derrick, Petrolia
J Russell, Mortising Chisel, Indiana
J Schinneller, Making Chain Link, Pittsburgh
C Weigle, Oiling Journal for Loose Pulley, York
D Brawley, Oil Well Bailer, Petrolia City
H Emery, Saw Buck Attachment, Flourtown
F Green, Circular Sawing Machine, Williamsport
W Hardwick, Steam Engine Valve, Erie
D Overhiser, Spreader for Sawing Machine, Williamsport
G Winkler, Rotary Disk Steam Engine, Williamsport

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Cold. The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the Cure of Liver Complaint, &c.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consuption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines perycred in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

New Advertisements.

Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

AT OAK HALL,

CENTRE COUNTY, PA., ON LINE OF

L. S. C. RAILROAD

CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX ACRES.

Well Improved,

EXCEPT SIXTEEN ACRES

GOOD YOUNG TIMBER.

Water Privileges cannot be surpassed. There is also a good fruit bearing Orchard on the premises. The buildings are very suitable and convenient for farm. will sell all or in part, say 116 acres—with buildings—south of Railroad line, if desired; or 50 acres north of Railroad. Will make a good business place. Address

JOHN S. FOSTER,

35 tf Boalsburg, Centre County, Pa.

The RUSSO-TURKISH WAR

AGENTS WANTED!

For this Comprehensive, Superbly Illustrated History of the present momentous struggle in the East. Its accurate Maps, Plans and many Elegant Engravings are a special feature. It gives a Graphic History of each Country, with historic and descriptive sketches of the primitive manners, picturesque customs and domestic life of the contestants. Describes the

DREADFUL MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS

in Bulgaria; the Frightful Turkish Attrocities in other places; the uprising of the masses in Herzegovina. It gives the Stirring Battles and Thrilling Incidents of the war, and is the most fascinating and exacting work of the age. Agents are sure of prompt and ready sale. Prospectus Books now ready.

Also Agents Wanted on our Grand Combination Prospectus representing

150 DISTINCT BOOKS

of Universal interest. It includes Agricultural, Biographical, Historical, Religious and Miscellaneous Works, with size, title, and description of each book, specimen pages and specimen illustrations. Sales made from this Prospectus when all single books fail. Also on our

FINE FAMILY BIBLES ENGLISH & GERMAN

PROTESTANT & CATHOLIC,

With Invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. Nearly 100 styles Superior to all others and indispensable to every family.

☞ Particulars free. Address

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, 9 36 tf Philadelphia.

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER. The only combination of the true Jmacia Ginger with choice Aromatics and French Brandy, is a delicious, harmless and strengthening substitute for all kinds of stimulants. It promptly relieves Dyspepsia, Oppression after eating, and every species of Indigestion, corrects all disturbances of the Stomach and Bowels, and cures Cramps, Chills, Fevers and Malaria. Ask for Sanford' Ginger. 34-4

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—The lot of Abram Switzer, deceased, will be sold this day, August 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES H. RANKIN, Administrator.

Legal Notices.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 243 August T. 1877. Jane E. Reynolds *et al* vs. B. F. Quinby.

The auditor appointed by the court to distribute the money in the hands of L. W. Munson, sheriff, arising from the sale of the property of said defendant, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Thursday, September 27, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte.

35-3t S. D. GRAY, Auditor.

CAUTION.—Mrs. Rebecca Rupert, having left the township Liberty, where she has been a township charge, all persons are cautioned against trusting her or furnishing her with goods or board on the township account, as the overseers of the poor will settle no bill by her contracted.

SAMUEL GLOSSNER,
JOHN SCHENCK,
34-3t* Overseers of the Poor

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John C. Bricker, deceased, late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, according to law, for settlement.

9-35-6t* JOHN MUSSER, JR., Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Peter Klinefelter, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed to ascertain advancements made by decedent in his life time to his children, and to make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of the Executors and in the hands of the Trustee to sell the real estate of said decedent, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on the 25th day of September, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said funds.

SEPT. 3, 1877. 9-35-3t WILBUR F. REEDER, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo*, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Edmiston, late of Union township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement.

J. M. BLAIR,
9-35-6t* WILLIAM BROWER, Administrators.

Miscellaneous.

House and Lot for Sale.

The subscribers, executors on the estate of James D. Turner, deceased, late of the borough of Bellefonte, will offer at public sale on the premises on

Saturday, Sept. 8, 1877,

at 2 o'clock p. m. the

LARGE BRICK DWELLING AND STORE ROOM,

together with out-houses and lot upon which they are erected, known as "The Turner Property," situated on Allegheny street and adjoining the Conrad house. The lot fronts fifty feet on Allegheny street and extends back 220 to an alley. The building is a large three-story brick, arranged for dwelling and store room, and having been recently rebuilt is in excellent order.

Terms made known on day of sale.

MARY A. TURNER,
35 1t THO'S M. TURNER, Executors.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT

The highest premiums awarded to

B. J. Williams,

Manufacturer of

Window Shades and Venitian Blinds.

The largest assortment in the city at prices to suit the times. Window Shades hung with the improved patent fixtures at $2 per window. Blinds repainted and trimmed to look equal to new. Store shades made and lettered. Cornices, Lambrequin Wire Screens, Window Awnings, Repairing, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
36 tf 16 North Sixth Street, Phila.

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen of the most beautiful new chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8x10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell any thing now before the public. Satisfaction guaranteed. Two samples for 25 cents, or six for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cts for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings, and Art Works. **A FORTUNE.** june, sept. & oct.

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS

USE

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for **COUGHS,** and all diseases of the **THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST, and MUCOUS MEMBRANE.**

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 36-4w

LEARN TELEGRAPHY Young Men and Ladies, and earn from $45 to $90 per month. Good situations guaranteed. Small salary while learning. Address, with stamp, SHERMAN TELEGRAPH Co. Oberlin, O. 36 5t

JACKSON'S

BEST & ABOVE ALL.

These brands of Sweet Plug are acknowledged by all to be the **Finest Chewing Tobaccos** in the market. Put up in all shapes and sizes, in mahogany and black wrappers. Sold by the trade generally. Send for samples to the manufacturers.

C. A. JACKSON & CO., Petersburg, Va.
GEO. F. WARDLE, General Agent,
36 4t Nos. 3 and 5 South Water Street, Phila.

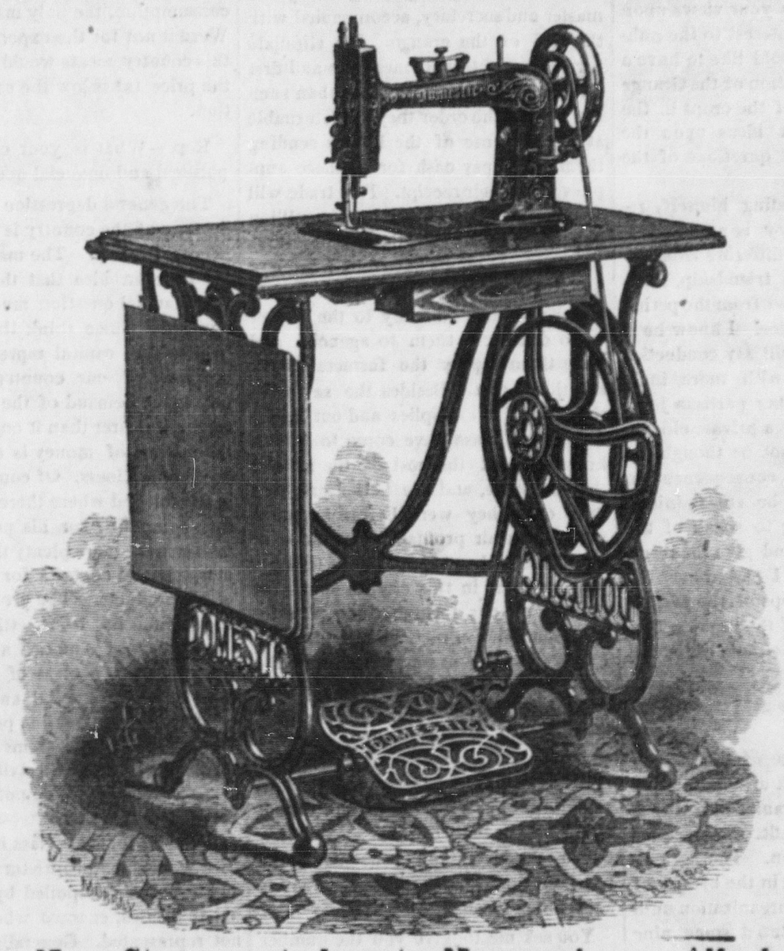
25 ELEGANT CARDS, No two alike. With name, 10 cts., post paid. HUNTER & Co., Nassau, N. Y. 36-4t

NEW OPENING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

SEWING MACHINES, PIANOS & ORGANS.

SEE BUNNELL & AIKENS' NEW OFFER.



Call at the New Store, next door to Newman's, on Alleghany Street.

REMEMBER the Sewing Machine Store where you can have a choice from the largest stock and variety of Machines this side of New York City.

THE NEW DOMESTIC—Still ahead.	THE HOWE—$30.
" ST. JOHN—Latest out.	" WEED—$30.
" DAVIS—With vertical feed.	" REMINGTON—$30.
" NEW AMERICAN—For $30.	" WHITNEY—At $30.
" SINGER—$30.	" WHITE—At $30.

Old Machines repaired or taken in part payment for new ones. Work guaranteed. Second-hand machines of all makes, in good order, at from $5 to $20 each. Parts, Attachments, Needles, Needle Cases, Four-wheeled Castors, and Oil, for all machines. Mair's Plating Machine $2.50. Barbour's Best Linen Thread. Williamantic Spool Cotton, and John English's Best Hand Sewing Needles on hand.

☞ By sending 50 cts. to the above parties, one doz. Assorted Needles for any Machine will be sent by return mail.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO CASH BUYERS.

ADDRESS **BUNNELL & AIKENS,**

9 26 BELLEFONTE, PA

Fine Teas.

JAMES WELCH, Sole Agent for Centre Co.

What SAMPLE TEA is.

Every Cargo of Tea, on arriving in this country, is Sampled by the Importer to the extent of from 1,000 to 5,000 pounds, which teas, being out of the original packages, become useless to the Importer after the cargo is sold. *We contract for these Teas at Cost of Importation,* (including "Sample Packages,") which are then thoroughly classified and packed by our New York House. **Our Teas at 40c and 50c a pound**

Equal in every respect those retailed elsewhere for Double the Money

At a saving of three profits to the Consumer.

Thomas Chute & Co.

No. 131 WATER St., NEW YORK.

We guarantee Every package.

For sale by JAMES WELCH, Bellefonte, Pa.

New Advertisements.

FIVE CENTS!

When we first advertised to sell the following articles at the exceeding small sum of Five cents each we were not believed, and some of the incredulous have put us to the test. They found that we sell as we advertise. Call and see for yourself at

WELCH'S BOOK STORE,

NO. 1 HUMES' BLOCK,

1 handsome white neck-tie	5c
700 good pins	5c
25 Envelopes	5c
24 Sheets Note Paper	5c
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The Grange.

Interview with Col. V. E. Piollet, Master of Pennsylvania—History of a Powerful Organization—The Status of the Agricultural Class—The Principles of a Secret Order that has Female Members—Condition of the Farming Interest—Short Cereals in the State.

Colonel Victor E. Piollet, of Bradford county, Master of the Patrons of Husbandry in this state, member of the National Grange, and recently Democratic candidate for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, stopped at the Girard House on Friday afternoon on his way to his home, and, being thoroughly posted upon the subject of the agricultural interests of the state, a reporter of the "Press" called upon him. He was courteously received by the Colonel—a large, portly man, with earnestness of purpose in every line of the face, and and easy, affable way that at once places one at his ease.

The reporter said: "I am detailed by Colonel Forney, through the city editor of the "Press," to call upon you, and, if agreeable, ascertain your views upon a subject of general interest to the public. The "Press" would like to have a sketch of the organization of the Grange order, the condition of the crops in the state, and then your ideas upon the financial and political questions of the hour."

Colonel Piollet, seating himself, replied: "Colonel Forney is an old personal friend of mine, differing from me in politics, but whose friendship, I am proud to say, has existed from the period of our first acquaintance. I know he is a Republican, and I will say conducts a Republican journal with more independence than any other partisan journalists do. I am only a private citizen, and my views may not be thought by others of sufficient consequence on political subjects to be entertaining; but I am very willing to speak of the Grange organization and give the result of my observations as I passed over the state regarding the crops of the present season. The history of the organization has never been published in any journal to my knowledge."

Thus introducing the general subject, Colonel Piollet said:

Primarily the purpose of the Grange organization is to break up the isolation of the farmer, and organize him with a view to have the benefit of associated and co-operative action. The agricultural class at no period in the history of the world ever had an organization until the Grange was instituted some nine years ago. The form of organization is: A subordinate grange for each township, a pomona or county grange for each county, a state grange for each state, which is composed of masters of subordinate granges and their wives, who are matrons, and a National grange composed of masters of state granges and their wives, who are also matrons. This organization exists in all our states and territories, and there is a large organization, too, in the Dominion of Canada, nearly a thousand in number. We hope when our farmers unite with it generally to be able to exercise the influence in all of the affairs of the country to which our numbers entitle us. Thus far in the one hundred years of this government that we have passed through, the farmers have failed to put their impress upon the government. We believe this mainly results from our isolation, in part attributable to our scattered locations and the nature of our avocations. Farming is not as profitable as other avocations. Our products are sold in the markets of this country at a loss to the producer, if we take into account the capital employed and the labor bestowed. For instance, where land is rated at $100 an acre wheat cannot be produced for less than $1.50 per bushel. Corn costs the producer more than 60 cents a bushel. Oats will cost, one year with another, 37½ cents. This is true of our animal production, which costs us more than the market-price. These facts have influenced the thoughtful agriculturist to examine into the cause. We find the market for all our products here at home regulated by the price our surplus brings in other countries. The hides of our animals are sold in competition with hides brought from the South American states, upon which there is no duty; at the same time there is a duty of 35 per cent. on the manufacture of hides. We think that the production of a hide is as much a branch of American industry as the manufacture of hides. It is certainly one of the causes that makes the rearing of cattle unprofitable. This is true of the production of wool, which has a duty of only 6 cents per pound, while the manufactures of wool have a duty of from 40 to 80 per cent. Now, without discussing the question of tariff, we think if we were properly represented and fairly dealt with by those who frame our revenue laws, that we would have the same measure of protection on the raw material as is given to the manufactured article. Farmers scarcely ever occupy a representative position; our law-making bodies are mainly composed of the legal profession, and this, we believe, comes from our isolation and want of organization.

How far we shall succeed in organizing our class I cannot now say with any degree of certainty. From the limited time in which we have been engaged in effecting an organization, there is a reasonable hope that we will combine mainly the agricultural class. We have now in Pennsylvania some 800 subordinate granges, with a membership of some 40,000 men and women. We admit our wives and daughters, because they are largely benefited by the social features of our organization, which we claim is educational also, and it depends upon our success in co-operation whether our material interests will be advanced, and the Grange will finally be whatever its membership makes it. There are none eligible to the Grange except those engaged in agriculture and who have no interest in conflict with our purpose. We have in this city a contract with a wholesale grocery house, a wholesale dry goods house, a wholesale hardware house, and a boot and shoe store carried on by the Co-operative Shoemakers. These houses furnish supplies at the lowest wholesale prices upon the order of subordinate granges, signed by the master and secretary, accompanied with the seal of the grange. We stipulate for full weights and measures and first quality of articles. If other than such are sent on the order they are returnable at the expense of the houses sending them. We pay cash for all these supplies upon their receipt. This trade will aggregate this year a quarter of a million dollars. Besides this, the manufactures of farm implements have finally come to find out that they can as well afford to sell the products directly to the farmer as to distribute them to agencies and have them supply the farmers at the additional cost. Besides the saving in the cost of our supplies and our implements, our class have come to have a knowledge of the cost of the articles they consume, and are better prepared than ever they were before to judge whether unfair profits are demanded or not. This is the working of the Grange. We have also in this city an agent for the sale of our farm products, at rates of commission agreed upon, and which I safely can say is somewhat below the rates heretofore charged by general commission merchants. This arrangement benefits you consumers, while it advantages us as producers, for very many of your mechanics patronize our selling agency, which is the most direct co-operation that can be secured between producer and consumer. We hope to finally make the distributive agencies as few as possible.

You ask me to give you the number of subordinate granges in the several states? As nearly as I can answer your question we have about 25,000 subordinate granges, with a membership of about 1,000,000, male and female. I believe we are the only secret organization that admits women, and by doing this we have proved their capacity to keep a secret equally well with our own sex. Besides that, in our subordinate granges we discuss all that relates to improved husbandry, the knowledge of which is of equal value to the matron as to the husbandman. We also admit our boys and girls at the age of sixteen. Our weekly and semi-monthly meetings afford an opportunity for recreation where our children are present with us, and one of the obstacles in the way of successful influence by our class has ever been the inability of the farmer to discuss questions before the public. Our boys are learning readily to speak with confidence in the Grange, and many of our older members have broken that proverbial rule of silence that has prevented them from defending their interests whenever they were assailed. We hope that in agricultural societies, and all public demonstrations that relate to our avocation, in the future will be presented, not by professional men of other classes, but by the farmer himself. This is a general outline of the organization of the Grange. I am now returning home from a tour through Jefferson, Indiana, Erie and Cumberland counties of this state, where I have addressed large meetings of farmers at harvest homes or pic-nics that are common to this season and are part of the means employed by the Grange to interest farmers in the organization. At Williams Grove, Cumberland county, yesterday, we had a pic-nic at which there was an attendance of from 12,000 to 15,000 people, and while the other meetings I have attended were not so large, many of them numbered more than 1,000 people.

You ask me now to give you an idea of the crops in Pennsylvania this year?

This intercourse with farmers, consequent on my position as Master of the State Grange, gives me a fair opportunity to ascertain the result of their labors. The wheat crop in Pennsylvania is certainly far below the average. All our early sowed wheat has suffered from the ravages of the "Hessian Fly," so named in this country from a popular belief that these people, who were brought here in our Revolutionary struggle, left one of the most destructive of insects when they retreated with their British compeers. The counties of Union, Snyder, Northumberland and Columbia, four of our central wheat-growing counties, have not produced enough this year for their bread and their seed. Mr. Wm. Colder, of Dauphin county, who is largely engaged in farming, as you know, states that Dauphin county has not a half crop. In travelling over the state I am thoroughly satisfied that, while we generally produce a surplus, we have not enough of that cereal this year for the consumption of our people. Our oat crop is exceptionally good, the best we have had for many years; and potatoes were never better, or the production never so large, since the introduction of the Colorado beetle. The price at which they are selling will not much more than pay for the cost of the paris green and the labor of applying it. The dairy product of our state, both in butter and cheese, while not much larger than usual, is selling at prices that always follow where supply exceeds demand. The reason why we have not a market for our butter is because the laboring class of our people have not employment and cannot purchase it. Our corn crop, I think, will hardly reach the average. We have enough hay to supply our animals and meet the demands of home consumption, the only market we have. Were it not for the export of beef from this country, meats would be a drug, and the price far below the cost of production.

Rep.—What is your opinion of the political and financial questions?

The general depression of all the industries of the country is the subject of general inquiry. The mass of the people have an idea that they understand the financial question much better than our public men think they do. They believe that capital represented in the currency of our country is so much below the demand of the country as to render it dearer than it ought to be, and the interest of money is more than the profit of business. Of course the farmer is advantaged where there are plenty of men competing for his product, and if money were more plenty there would be more men to contend for the purchase of his products. The problem of labor and capital has been settled, so far as the farmers of America are concerned, since they are a class of laborers who have their own capital, and their chief concern is to retain proprietorship. They cannot help remembering that their class in the older civilizations have lost proprietorship—do not own the soil they till, and are tenants—and they well understand that this class in other countries were once proprietors of the soil, and have been despoiled by a system of unequal laws, enacted when they were not represented. Generally our industrial classes have studied this question, and have come to the conclusion that the French people have mastered the subject. One thing is certain, they have emerged from the disastrous war through which they have just passed in a manner that has surprised everybody. They were fined eleven hundred millions of dollars by the Germans; they have paid it to the last farthing, and many believe that their success is attributable to the facilities afforded them for carrying on all their industries by an abundant circulating medium, paper money. They have about $28 per capita of paper money issued by their government, redeemable in a bond of their government at a low rate of interest. There is no provision for the redemption of this medium in coin, yet France has more coin than she ever had, and as much as any other country except, perhaps, England. While this is true, her paper money is worth one per cent. more than coin. The American people, with their experience in paper money, have come to regard the notes issued by the government of the United States as their money, for which they are all holden and bound for its ultimate payment, and certainly a paper circulation which every man in our country is holden for is as good as a similar currency for which only a portion are held. I, in common with nine-tenths of the men I encountered in my travels over the state, sincerely believe if the United States notes were receivable for all dues to the government, that like the paper money of France it would be above the value of coin. In the near future the people will secure a representation in the National Legislature and in the executive department of their government, that will reflect their views upon this question, and America will exact a medium of payment between man and man of the convenient form of our national money, in quantities that will make it as cheap as like money in other governments of the world. If France requires an issue of paper money amounting to $28 per capita, what sum will answer the demands of the industrial interests of this country? When we obtain money as cheap as the manufacturers of the Eastern Continent we will be able to make every production as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can, and not till then will we be able to compete with them in the markets of the world.

Rep.—What is the position of the Grange organization with reference to the labor question, in view of the recent troubles?

While the American farmers constitute one-half of the population, there never has been any conflict between them and their employes; the government was never called upon to use her civil or military power in their support. They have no sympathy with any effort to redress grievances other than by the peaceable process of law.

Harvesting Potatoes.

When shall we harvest, and how shall we dig our potatoes? are questions which are important to a large class of farmers, especially so in any localities this year; for, in anticipation of the ravages of the Colorado beetle, many planted double the usual area, to provide a sure supply. Accordingly, instead of having only one acre to harvest, they now find they have two, for the dread pest has not been as destructive as expected, having been held in check largely by natural agencies, as well as by artificial means.

Experience convinces me that potatoes may be harvested so soon as they are ripe, and that they are then better for the table than if left in the ground for several weeks after that time. I suppose, however, there are objections to doing this where large quantities are grown, but where only a small surplus beyond enough for the home supply is raised, I believe that the most economical ways is to dig them when ripe, or as soon afterwards as may be convenient. September, instead of October and November, is the more favorable time; and if the potatoes are dug in the morning and housed at night, I have had no troble from their not keeping well through the winter, if stored in a cool, well ventilated cellar. I do not put them in large bulk, however, but in bins not over three feet wide and deep. Barrels are better still, could enough of them be had and could they be stored conveniently.

The best keeping and table potatoes, when the potato rot prevailed some twenty-five years since were, as I recollect, dug early in September, spread on the ground under a tobacco shed, and left there till about the first of October, when they were again stored in bins in the house cellar, where they kept finely; while those who left the crop in the ground till late, lost largely from rot, both before and after digging. This year, we have little or no rot; but the potato bug has gone into the ground to undergo transformation, and he will eat until fully mature. Now, by early digging and working the ground deep, we may cause the destructian of many, thus decreasing the number to multiply for the next year's crop.

In digging small areas, I find that a good potato-hook in the hands of an expert, is a pretty effective implement. I never found any difficulty, where land was free from stone, in turning all the potatoes up so that they could be easily found as fast as two pretty spry boys could gather them, assorting them as they picked them. A good double-turning plow will turn them out faster; but the gathering would be slower, and then it would be necessary to harrow the ground afterwards in order to find them all.

On the whole, I doubt if there be a better mode than to use a five or six-pronged hook, or a good digging fork. When we get a potato digger which will dig and gather the potatoes and separate them from stones, etc, potato culture will be divested of its most laborious part.

Potatoes in Worcester Co., Mass., especially on old land, are greatly damaged by rust or scab, of tuber. I find that the rule is that not more than two crops of smooth, healthy potatoes can be grown, unless we take fresh sward. Land that has been under the plow to any crop, seldom produces smooth fair tubers after having been cultivated two or more years with no matter what hoed crop.

Borax.

"A Housekeeper" writes to the New York "Advocate":

Having long used borax for various domestic and hygienic purposes, I have come to regard it as necessity. Housekeepers who do not use it have something yet to learn concerning a very convenient and useful article. In the laundry it is economical, as it saves both labor and soap, and is really cheaper than the later. For blankets and other large articles is is especially valuable, and in all cases the use of a little borax will save half the labor when articles are much soiled, while it is not injurious to clothes. It is perfectly effectual in driving away red ants, cockroaches, etc., if sprinkled around on pantry shelves, or put in small quantities on paper and placed on the runways of the insects.

Borax is also of great value for toilet uses. For removing dandruff and cleansing the hair it is unequaled. It is also a good remedy for rough face and chapped hands. Its application to wounds, sores, bruises, sprains, etc., proves very salutary, and is often the only remedy required, even in severe cases. Indeed, borax is one of the best remedies for many ailments in our whole hygiene, and for that reason alone should be kept ready for use when wanted. That prepared by Smith Brothers is the best, and can be obtained of almost any grocer or druggist. There are many other uses for borax which I need not specify, but those I have mentioned are alone enough to satisfy any family of the value of the article, and to all such, as well as those who do not understand its properties, I repeat, keep borax in the house.

Pulverizing Manure.

A farmer in an adjoining town was harrowing his barley stubble the other day before plowing. I asked him why he did so, and he said it was to break the clods of manure as spread from the heaps. The idea is an excellent one, and worthy of adoption wherever possible. A large clod of manure has enough material to fertilize ten to twenty or more wheat plants, but if left unbroken it will probably be reached by only one or two. The "patchy" appearance of wheat which has been recently manured is well known, and it results from the unequal distribution of the manure. The grain is uneven, some places ripening earlier than others, and hence it cannot be harvested without loss. A more serious matter is the waste of the manure itself. To be sure, it is all in the field and will be available sometime, but that is not what the good farmer wants. It is said that it is better to have a nimble sixpence than a slow shilling, but in most farming operations it is getting a nimble shilling or a tardy sixpence. If a lot of lumpy manure is broken into pieces one-fourth as large as before, its immediate value is increased four-fold. Before the crops have extracted the fertility of the dressing of manure, the farmer is or should be ready to supply them with more. I have no doubt that the simple act of harrowing that more than double its value for next year's wheat and clover, and the harrowing did not cost fifty cents per acre.

Where winter grain is top dressed, the manure is usually dragged about in cultivating until it touches nearly all the surface soil. What is left on the surface has its fertilizing elements washed into the soil as evenly as possible. This is one reason why top-dressing is generally reckoned the best method, unless the manure is mixed with long straw which will clog the drills in sowing.

Killing and Dressing Poultry.

As much, if not more, depends on the manner of killing poultry as in the dressing to have it look fit for market. To much caution cannot be used in this line of business. One mode of killing fowls (instead of wringing the necks, which we deprecate,) is to cut their heads off with a single blow of a sharp ax, hang them up by the legs and allow them to bleed freely, and pluck their feathers immediately — while warm. The French mode, which is highly commended, we think far the best, as it causes instant death without pain or disfigurement, and is simply done by opening the beak of the fowl, and with a sharp-pointed and narrow-bladed knife making an incision at the back of the roof of the mouth, which will divide the vertebræ and cause immediate death, after which hang the fowl up by the legs till the bleeding ceases, and pick it while warm, if you desire the feathers to be removed. With a little care the skin of the fowl does not become as torn and ragged as it does in the old-fashioned way of scalding. Another thing, the flesh presents a better and more natural appearance when not scalded.—[Rural New Yorker.

Those who believe in omens will find something of interest these nights by ascending one of the highest bluffs around here and observing the god of war star, Mars. The planet is fierce and bloody looking, and bodes no good to the world.

A Large Sheep Ranch.

The following account of a Texas sheep ranch we condense from the Corpus Christi *Times*:

Mr. Geo. Reynolds, an Englishman, came to Texas in 1854, but did not begin keeping sheep to any extent until 1865, when he obtained 1,000 improved sheep. He preempted 160 acres of land at Palo Vantana, Nueces Co., and moved his flock there, but has since added to his farm until now he owns 18,000 acres, 5,000 of which are under fence Careful and unremitting attention was followed by abundant and substantial progress. Year by year saw increased flocks and added acres, with more conveniences of every character. He was satisfied with comparatively slow progress for a few years, preferring to grow upon the actual increase of his ranch, rather than go in debt for anything. Every addition to his farm was paid for in cash; and to this principle he has adhered, until now it is his boast that he has "never paid a dollar's interest for borrowed money" in his life. Mr. Reynolds' surroundings closely resemble one of the cotton plantations on the lower Mississippi before the war. There is his dwelling, a large stone mansion, with its necessary connection; adjoining this, is a school-house 16 by 15 feet, constructed for the use of his own children. Within convenient distance is his stable, a building 60 by 25 feet, of lumber, shingled; around this are sheds and various enclosures for different purposes. West from his dwelling house, and within a stone's throw and plain view, are five cottages, well finished, each with a good rock chimney. These cottages are for his hired men. Southwest, and about 150 yards from his dwelling has just been completed a shearing house 70 by 50 feet, of lumber, and covered with cypress shingles. It is to be floored with rock, and used for shearing sheep. Closely connected with it is to be constructed a house for storing wool, 70 by 26 feet. This will be made of rock entirely, with iron roof, and fire-proof. The rock for it is already quarried. Out-houses for all purposes, dipping troughs, etc., are in this cluster of buildings. At various eligible points on his land, dwellings for his shepherds have been put up. These buildings are ten in number, and are movable, but large enough for a man, his wife and family.

He has an abundance of water, the Agua Dulce furnishing a permanent supply. Beside this, four wells, recently sunk, fitted with pumps, supply convenient water for the scattered flocks. These wells, sunk with the "wellborer," are 15 inches in diameter, and of various depths. Two large cisterns, 20 feet deep and 11 feet in diameter, furnish water for family supply. Mr. Reynolds owns 9,000 head of high grade sheep. His sons, who live with him, own 4,000 more. Two hundred and fifty head of fine horse stock, and twenty-five head of mules, are kept for his teams and saddle purposes; 100 head of cattle furnish milk and butter and keep up the stock. Twenty-five men, all with families, are employed as shepherds, drivers, etc.

It costs Mr. Reynolds between $400 and $500 per month to pay the expenses incurred for various purposes upon this ranch. His receipts this year are $11,000 for wool this spring, $3,000 for rams and sheep sold, and his fall crop of wool will be about $6,000. There is also the increase of the flocks, most of which are ewes, and the number of lambs largely exceeds the number of sheep sold. He also has a few horses and cattle to sell each year. His sons have a good income from their flocks in addition. Mr. Reynolds attributes his success to his constant personal attention to all the details at all times, and to the fact that he has "made haste slowly" in accumulating his property.

Pleasant child (to young man making his first call): "See here, if you're coming often, and going to make up to one of my sisters, you'd better be sharp and pop the question, 'cause I've noticed, with all the other fellows, when it goes on so long it never comes to nothing."

A woman in Lewistown, Me., who has been married a dozen years, has just moved for the twentieth time, and now avers that before she will move again she'll heap her household goods into one chaotic mass and set fire to them.

An English lady at Kingston, on the Thames, drives a four-in-hand as well as a man, says an English paper. If she drives the man as well as she does the four-in-hand she must be a very uncommon woman.

When clergymen assemble to oppose the introduction of femanine preachers, why do not women also assemble and determine whether in future they will give their sanction to masculine preachers?

It is stated that the recent troubles in Pittsburgh have caused a great change in public opinion towards the poor of that city. Where it was possible to get aid for poverty-stricken families before it is impossible now.

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We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

We will make good suits to order for..... $21 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 22 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 23 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 24 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 25 00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

9-4-tf

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot,
Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

v5-12-1

BETTER than Western LANDS

D. B. NEVIN, 725 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, Pa., has for sale thousands of acres of choice improved and unimproved lands, in Delaware and Maryland, within a few hours, by rail, of the Philadelphia and New York markets. Climate healthful; lands cheap; railroads, churches and school houses abundant—splendid opportunity for colonies. Send for illustrated pamphlets, Free. 24 13t

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE EOND VALENTINE

COAL COAL
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Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

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Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

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FUSE:

BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of old Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-tf

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IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, **MR. F. D. McCOLLUM**, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Hardware.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Propr.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

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CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

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The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

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M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Petty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Agents wanted **$50 to $200 PER MONTH**

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Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of Centennial Exhibition, inauguration of President Hayes, and Turkish Difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. 27 13t

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LORBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28 1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—William Holabaugh offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work at anything on the farm, make garden, stone or rail fence, chop rails or wood or anything else. Give him a call. 13-tf

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 27-tf

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Soaps, Combs,

Brushes,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co.

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,

Doors,

Sidings;

Flooring.

Mouldings,

Scroll Work,

Stains,

Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

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PINE and HEMLOCK

LUMBER

For Sale at

Reduced Rates

At the Yards of the

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE

RAILROAD CO.,

At Bellefonte & Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS,

19 tf General Superintendent.

Cheap Guns for the People

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $50. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $15 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $3 to $25. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 34 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. 11

Parlor Organ.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's

STAR

PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.

WASHINGTON, N. J.,

H. W. ALLEGER, T. B. McMURRAN
C. P. BOWLBY, EDWARD PLUMB,

—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,

AGENT,

8-36-1y *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

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Beaver College

AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Beautifully and healthfully located at Beaver, Pa., on the Ohio River, 28 miles from Pittsburgh.

Opens September 11th.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL & MUSIC COURSE. INSTRUCTION SCIENTIFIC AND THOROUGH. PRICES REDUCED. Send for Catalogue to the President,

30 1m REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

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960,000 ACRES IN

Southwest Missouri.

First-class Stock farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco region in the West. Short Winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country Low Prices! Long Credit!

Free transportation from St. Louis to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address

A. L. DEANE,

Land Commissioner St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co., N. W. corner Fifth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo. 31

INSURANCE.

Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-5 1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v5n36 1y

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER.

Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 5-16-1y

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints I fell it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. Fisher & Bro., Druggists, Millheim, Pa. 9-34-3y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge. Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 395, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Go to Sechler's for groceries.

——Centre county has 24 boarders at the Western Penitentiary.

——The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Central Pennsylvania will meet at Lock Haven, Wednesday, September 26.

——J. Gould and D. G. Bush, Esq., started into life as map peddlers, and they are not ashamed to have it known, either.

——Samuel Grenniger, of Taylorsville, is building a store at Coburn Station where he proposes to engage in general merchandise.

——On Wednesday night, week before last, Mr. Elias Miller, of Madisonburg, had a valuable horse, with saddle and bridle, stolen from the pasture.

——Mr. F. O. Hosterman, of Haines township, has a silver quarter bearing the date 1772. Pennsvalley is the place to find old coins and fosilized Democrats.

——The second Quarterly Conference of the Evangelical church will be held at Centre Hall, commencing next Saturday at two o'clock P. M. and continuing through Sunday. Services will be held on the evening of both days.

——Mr. P. J. Deitzell and family, of Spring Mills, have left for Girard, Kansas, which place they intend to make their future home. In their new home they will not forget old Centre, where they have left many friends behind.

——The Millheim *Journal* says: The petitioners for a review of a part of the new road from Millheim to the depot, had their petition granted at Court last week. Ex-Sheriff Kline, Samuel F. Forster and Engineer Brugger, are the jury to review.

——The "Reporter" says that many of the people of Pennsvalley talk of attending the Union county fair at Lewisburg, they can reach it so easily by rail. This ought to open the eyes of Bellefonters to a matter that is of vital importance to the business interests of the place.

——The Millheim Council No. 309, O. U. A. M., will turn out in public parade at Rebersburg next Saturday, September 15th. It is expected that there will be interesting speeches, and marshal music will enliven the occasion. It will, no doubt, be an interesting display. Although we are not certain, we suppose the Council will appear in regalia.

——Jacob Kerstetter has been astonishing the Millheim *Journal* man with a big potato vine, 9 feet and 11 inches in length, which he thinks is as long as the list of Democratic voters will be next fall. We do not doubt but that he is right—eight feet of parchment will hold all the names. But we did not think a Pennsvalley Democrat would be so modest in his pretentions.

——It is said that trains will run from Spring Mills to Lewisburg, stopping at all intermediate stations, during the continuance of the Union county Fair. Our merchants can see by this the efforts that are being made to turn the attention of the Pennsvalley people in that direction, and this trade once diverted we can never get it back again. But, then, Bellefonters have known this all the time, yet will not take hold of the branch railroad in earnest.

——We ackowledge the receipt of a complimentary pass to the Centre County Agricultural Fair, from the Secretary, R. M. Magee, Esq. The show will open on Wednesday, October 3d, and close Friday, October 5th, 1877. The premium list is large, and the fair in general promises to be an attractive and good one. There is one feature about it to be commended especially, which provides for the appointment, by the chairman of each committee of Judges, assistants from young men who are active, intelligent farmers.—*Tyrone Herald.*

——A temperance meeting was held in the chapel of the Pennsylvania State College on last Wednesday evening, Sept. 5th, the object of which was to so present the importance of the Murphy temperance movement as to induce the people of the College community to organize themselves into an association for the promotion of the work of the National Christian Temperance Union. The meeting was conducted by S. S. Lyon, Esq., of this place, who set forth in a most impressive manner the object of the meeting, and the good results which accompany them in other places. He was followed by Mr. S. D. Gray, of Bellefonte, who presented some strong and convincing proofs why young men at college, who expect soon to fill high positions in the country, should now identify themselves with this work. This gentleman was followed by Rev. G. W. Miller, also of this place, who delivered a fine discourse on the evil and corrupting influences of the liquor traffic as it exists and has existed for years. Mr. Miller proved conclusively that it is the duty of Christian men and women to take the temperance cause in hand, and by their influence and united effort crush this greatest of evils. An opportunity was then given for those who desired to become members of the association to come forward and sign the pledge. To this invitation forty-seven responded, Dr. Calder, the president of the college, being the first to accept the call. He then occupied a few moments in urging upon the students the importance of joining in the movement. His illustrations, and the conclusions from the same, showed that it would not only benefit them in after life, but that now, even while at college, exposed to the temptations peculiar to students, they would find it of great advantage to be armed with the strength secured by signing the pledge. The exercises were interspersed with selections of hymns, sung by the congregation. Great interest was manifested by all present during the entire meeting, and gradually increased up to the close.

CENTRE COUNTY FAIR.—We enclose to our local and county subscribers as a supplement to the *Journal*, a copy of the Premium List of the Centre County Agricultural Society this week, of which we ask a careful examination as by so doing you will notice premiums offered for just such articles as you are prepared to exhibit in competition with others. Don't be deterred from taking a part in this display of our productions, thinking that others will send in something similar. What if they should? You are just as likely to have the best as anyone else. But aside from receiving the premium, the important object of displays of this kind consists in comparison, which even to the visitor is of much importance. Many a man, woman and child has returned to their homes from such exhibitions filled with new desires and determinations to accomplish certain purposes, and produces favorable results. All these things may seem probably trifling in themselves, yet when aggregated over a rural district for a period of ten years, the result is of the most surprising character. And such improvements in agriculture and mechanics as well as the minor matters of the household are just what is required to bring Centre county up to the standard of equality of some of the more favored sections of the State. Let each one do his or her part, and the word fail will not be written over the result of our fair.—*Philipsburg Journal.*

——A Tylersville correspondend of the Clinton Democrat says: It is not generally known that we have in our town an insane man. But such we have in the person of Wm. Bierly. In a neat house aside of the dwelling house of Samuel Bierly he is confined. An iron chain, about 10 feet long, fastened to a post dug in the ground, fastened around the right leg, below the ankle, holds him there. In appearance he is thick set, about 5 feet 4 inches in height. His beard is white, heavy and silky, and he must have been in days gone by a fine looking young man. At times he is as gentle as a child, talking to himself and laughing as though in the gayest company. At other times he is angry and tears to pieces everything he can lay hands on. His bed is made of oak planks spiked together, and even this has been torn already. His food is given him on a waiter, so arranged that no one need go near him, lest in his fits of passion he might hurt them. He is generally fed by Mrs. Bierly, who can do almost anything with him, although she has made narrow escapes from his clutches in the past. His health is good; has never been sick much. He is now about sixty-five years old, having been caged forty years. He was just about graduating at school when his mental faculties gave away, a victim to hard study. He is, however, kindly cared for by Mr. Samuel Bierly and wife.

——The Clearfield "Republican" (Dem.) speaks of the *Watchman's* geography in this wise:

TRY AGAIN.—Two weeks ago the Bellefonte *Watchman* located our nominee for Supreme Judge in Franklin county. Last week it made him President Judge of the Mercer (the XXXV) District and Venango (the XXXIII) District. He presides over the latter court only.

The *Watchman* now stands corrected if the associate *is* a school director.

——Graham Bros., from Milroy, are starting up a weaving establishment at Centre Hall in the room lately occupied by the "Reporter."

——The Pine Grove Mills Lutheran congregation have extended a call to Rev. H. F. Long, late of Arendtsville, Pa., which he has accepted.

——We received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday, informing us that the axe works of R. Mann & Son, at Mill Hall, Clinton county, were entirely destroyed by fire last Monday night.

——Ex-Sheriff Musser, of Millheim, was in Philadelphia last week for the purpose of purchasing a new coach, to run from his hotel to the depot. And so the world moves even in Pennsvalley.

——His Honor, Judge Mayer, was in town last week looking hale and hearty. We congratulate him that he is not the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge as there is not much envy in that run just now.

——John Anderson has moved his restaurant from Bush Arcade to the room near our office, formerly occupied by George Downing. This is a temperance eating house and the cheapest place in town to get a square meal.

——There is to be a Granger pic-nic on the top of Nittany Mountain tomorrow. There will be plenty to eat, abundance of chin music, and any amount of martial music. The latter will be rendered by one or more of the bands of this county.

——The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold the annual Fair this season at Erie, commencing on the 24th and closing on the 28th inst. John A. Hunter, Esq., is one of the judges on farm machinery and Hon. John H. Orvis on working oxen and fat cattle.

——We are glad to inform our borough fathers that the ordinance lately enacted by them to prevent boys from idleing their time on the streets during the night, receives the hearty endorsement of the press throughout the state, and some of our exchanges recommend their borough fathers to do likewise.

——Mr. Robert Doak, president of the Centennial Temperance Club and a member of the Murphy Society of Bellefonte, was chosen to represent the latter society in a convention to be held at Pittsburgh, and left yesterday to attend to the duties of that appointment. Mr. Doak is a thorough temperance man, and a better selection could not have been made.

——It seems that the Centre Hall *Reporter* is ignoring the claims of Millheim and is industriously writing up the "Forks." This excites the wrath of the *Journal* man, and he goes for him in the following manner:

Two 'buses run to the depot daily to meet passengers. Then we have two daily stages, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays four. Travel and business is about in proportion to the stages and 'buses. Now we would like to see a good, heavy article in the *Reporter* on the present greatness of Millheim. The possible future of the "Forks" is getting a little stale as a subject.

——We forgot to mention last week the generous present made us by our friend, Albert Kauth, the baker on Bishop street. He has received the first oysters of the season, and knowing that the poor editor would have no money to buy them, he made us a present of a quart. We pretend to be good judges of this kind of shell fish and we can assure our readers that they were nice. When you want some oysters nice and fat call at Kauth's and you can get them.

——The Woman's Foreign Missionary meeting was held at Mrs. Hammond Sechler's last Friday evening, and, notwithstanding the storm, there was a good attendance. The meeting was made very interesting by the reading of several letters from missionaries in India: one from Mrs. Hull, at Kalapoor, and two from Miss McGinnis, at Panalla, western India. One was written expressly to this society here. Miss McGinnis went from this place several months ago.

——William Hildebrand, Thomas Parfit, Frank Vanormer and John McLaren, all rioters, were convicted in the Cambria county court, on last Tuesday, for taking possession of railroad property belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Sunday, the 22d of June last, and sentenced by Judge Dean to pay a fine of $150 each, and be imprisoned in the county jail for one year. William Quinlan and Andrew Crouse, not so deep in the mire, were sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo an imprisonment of six months.

——Judge William Dunn, late Associate judge of Clinton county, died at Lock Haven last Thursday. He will be burried to-morrow. The funeral has been delayed on account of the absence of his son who is away at the Black Hills. Judge Dunn is extensively known throughout this part of the State, and has a large circle of friends who will be pained to learn of his sudden death. He has all his life taken a great interest in agriculture—so much so that his friends had given him the appropriate cognomen of Farmer Dunn. He was an affable old gentleman of the olden school, whom everybody, especially in the vicinity of his home, will sadly miss.

A PERFECT "GOVERNOR."—The firm of McClellan & Speer have requested us to call at their works and examine a new invention which is claimed to be, as no doubt it is, the very best thing in its way ever before offered. Having been too busy the past week to call and examine their new prize, we copy what the *Watchman* has to say about it. We have no doubt that it will bear all the praise it gets, and hope our friends will call and see it. That at least will cost nothing, and our word for it, they will find Messrs. McClellan & Speer as pleasant gentlemen as any among their acquaintance:

We made a visit to the machine manufactory of McClellan & Speer, in this place, on Wednesday, and there saw the best "Governor" that we judge has ever been invented. This "Governor" is the invention of Mr. H. T. Farnsworth, now a partner with McClellan & Speer, and is intended to regulate the motion of any kind of machinery, which it does effectually and in the easiest possible manner. It is of very simple construction, and much superior to the complicated "Governors" generally in use, the firm having abandoned the one before used for the sake of this one. We have not the space to enter into a description of it, but machinists and mill men will understand how important it is to have a "Governor" on which they can rely implicitly. This one of Mr. Farnsworth's is automatic, and requires no attention from anybody. It does its work as though it were a human being with head and hands to direct and execute its motions. Undoubtedly it is the best thing of the kind ever invented, and will ere long be generally used all over the country. Mill men and all who need such an instrument should not fail to get this one. It can be set in half a dozen different ways.

Mr. Farnsworth is also the inventor of a head block for saw mills, which is also a self-regulator and sets the lumber of its own volition to any required width. It is a great curiosity and ought to be seen by everybody. Call up at the works and take a look at these two very important and useful inventions.

A NEW SWINDLE.—We write this to warn our readers in the country districts to be on their guard against the "fence swindlers." The plan is to offer to give the farmer 50 rods of new fence, if he will put it up along the road where it will be seen, and serve as an advertisement, and the farmer is to have the sole agency for the town, and to be paid a handsome commission upon all the orders he may take. The farmer accepts the proposal, and the agent tells him that it will take two coils of wire, for which the farmer willingly signs an order. In a few days a stranger comes along to collect a bill for wire fencing and wishes immediate payment. The farmer explains that he put up the fence as an advertisement and he was to have it free. He is told that he was to have 50 rods free, but he has ordered outright 150 rods, and must pay for this at four cents a foot. If the farmer is timid, he settles with the chap somehow, perhaps gives his note for $200, to pay for the wire he did not order. When he comes to examine his wire, he finds that he has 200 rods of wire which will only make 50 rods of fence, four strands high, and in due time learns that his note has been discounted at the nearest bank in the town.

ROBBERY NEAR MARTHA FURNACE.—On last Friday night the residence of Mark J. Williams, of Huston township, near Martha Furnace, was entered and robbed of about five thousand dollars in money, notes and bonds. It appears that Mr. Williams kept his valuables in a trunk, in the second story of his house, in which he also kept a full supply of Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills. He also kept a watchful dog without as well as a seven shooter within the house. We are informed that Mr. Williams had taken some pills from the trunk during the evening, after which, and it is supposed while the family were engaged in the evening devotions, the robber entered the house and abstracted the trunk, which was afterwards found in an adjacent corn field, rifled of its contents of which about six hundred dollars was in cash. It is supposed and believed that the thief, or theives, live in the neighborhood, who knew about the house affairs and who were able to subsidize the dog. The moral to this theft is, that banks are much safer places for money than old trunks, and every man who lives in isolated places risks his life by attempting to keep any considerable amount of money about him.

——On Saturday evening a party of young folks were amusing themselves on a swing down along Stone Creek. William Ittinger, a young man about twenty-two years of age, and two others, one of whom was a lady, were on the swing. They had given it great force until its pendulum like motion reached almost if not quite a level at each vibration. The swing is hung between two pine trees, is about twenty feet high and stands twenty-five feet above the level of the creek. When the swing was at its highest, young Ittinger's hold slipped, and he went flying through the branches of two pine trees, and landed in the middle of the creek, breaking the thigh and thigh joint of his right leg, besides receiving other injuries of a less serious nature. How he escaped with his life is a miracle. The fall was a frightful one, and good judges say it was over a hundred feet. His companions picked him up and carried him home more dead than alive, and Dr. D. P. Miller was sent for to attend to his injuries. He is now resting easy and is getting along as comfortably as can be expected.—*Altoona Globe.*

——They are boring for oil at Hyner's Run, Clinton county. We have not learned as yet with what success.

——Henry Krumerine is building a switch and track 400 feet long at Spring Mills to connect his new grain house with the railroad.

——The "Reporter" says that William Harter, of Hartleton, picked two bushels of huckleberries in one day in the mountians of that neighborhood one day week before last.

——The County Superintendent, and the committee on "permanent certificates," will meet at Centre Hall on Monday, Oct. 1, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., when all applicants are expected to be present for examination.

SALLIE MEEK,
LAURA GRAHAM,
Z. B. KRISE,
E. B. HOSTERMAN,
C. L. GRAMLEY,
Committee.

CHEAP TELEGRAPHING.—The rates for telegraphing from Bellefonte have been reduced—all 40 cent rates to twenty-five cents, and to most all points in the Southern and Western States to one dollar. These favorable rates ought, to as they no doubt will, increase the business of this office, as many can now afford to avail themseives of the telegraph where they formerly resorted to the mails.

——Mr. John Springer, formerly of Pikerun township, who left Washington county some years ago with scarcely any means, is now the rich editor and proprietor of the Colorado "Farmer." He owns with his partner an immense ranche, upon which he has twenty-seven thousand sheep. Recently he ordered from Robert Van Voorbees, of Monongahela City, 300 bucks, to be shipped to Colorado.

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Scur Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.

——Joseph Stover, of Spring township, has the champion hen for laying big eggs. He left one at Sechler's store last week that is ahead of anything in that line we ever saw. The egg was laid by a common barn-yard fowl. It is eight and one-fourth inches in circumference the long way, seven and three-fourths inches the other way and weighs five and one-fourths ounces. Three of these eggs would come as near weighing a pound as they well could and miss it, as they would weigh fifteen and three fourths ounces. If there is any other hen that can beat the one in question in this or any other county let her send in a sample egg and get a notice. While we are about it, we may as well say that Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, always have the largest and best of everything whether it be eggs, apples, potatoes or what not, and people are finding it out more and more every day. Joseph Stover knew that the place to send the wonderful product of his famous hen was at Sechler's, where everybody would be sure to see it, for Sechler, besides keeping the best groceries to be found anywhere, also keeps the most accommodating clerks, and Harry Teats will be sure that all who are interested in big things get a glance at that big egg. The only thing that puzzles us is how that hen could produce an egg almost as big as herself; but these are the facts, and Sechler has the egg, which speaks for itself. If Stover is going to keep that kind of biddies we advise him to go in for a law requiring eggs to be sold by the pound.

NOTICE.—SUSSMAN SELLS THE BEST first-class Red Sole Leather for 25 cts.; Oak for 35 cts. Finest French kip, calf, lining, of which he has a fine stock. Give him a call. v9 n36 tf

MARRIED.

ROSSMAN—REAM.—On the 23 ult., at the Lutheran Parsonage, Centre Hall, by the Rev. E. Fisher, Josiah Rossman and Miss Mary Ream.

DIED.

ARMAGAST—On 18th ult., in Webster county, Missouri, Mollie E. Armagast, aged 2 years, daughter of James and Kate E. Armagast, formerly of Centre county.

DASHEM—On 20th ult., at Farmers' Mills, Elizabeth Dashem, aged 76 years, 5 months and 12 days.

STIFFLER—In the Loop, Aug. 31, Mary Stiffler, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

DASHEM—On Aug. 27, Susan Dashem, born May 12, 1807, 70 years, 3 months, and 14 days.

BRUNGARD—On the 22nd ult., at Rebersburg, Lawrence Fem, infant son of H. Brungard.

RODGERS—On the 26th ult., at Aaronsburg, Wm. W. Rodgers, aged——

DERSHAM—On the 27th ult., in Potter Twp., Susan Dersham, aged 80 years, 3 months, and 20 days.

KOCH—On the 28th ult., near Centre Hall, Mr. Jacob Koch, aged 83 years and 5 months.

GRENOBLE—On the 31st ult., in Gregg Twp., Adam, son of Michael and Hannah Grenoble, aged 8 years, 6 months and 24 days.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce the name of CLEMENT DALE, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney.

COMMERCIAL.

The Philadelphia *North American* speaks of trade and its prospects as follows:

The fall trade continues to improve, the exportation of produce is increasing, and a more cheerful feeling pervades the mercantile community generally. The improvement of trade is by no means local. In the West and Southwest, according to the reports of the daily commercial journals, business is reviving more rapidly than at the East. The St. Louis *Times* of a recent date says: The general mercantile trade for the past week has been the most active that has ever been witnessed or experienced amongst wholesale dealers and jobbers in that city for years. The fall trade has fairly opened, and that in a manner of such an encouraging character as to convince the most skeptical that St. Louis will transact a heavier and larger business than ever accomplished heretofore. The Chicago journals speak in the same manner. Buyers, they say, continue to arrive in large numbers, and the sales are increasing daily. In New York business continues quite active, and the papers report the export trade in grain, provisions, etc., brisk. At Boston the past week developed further activity in the leading branches of manufactured articles, and merchants are looking forward to still further improvement. The Baltimore papers speak in the most cheerful manner of the fall trade in that city. The Pittsburgh papers speak of the general markets as fairly active, and the outlook is more favorable for an improved fall trade than it was two weeks ago. In New Orleans and the other Gulf ports, the conditions are said to be favorable for a good fall business. From Galveston, Houston and other ponts in Texas all accounts are to the effect that business of all kinds is fairly active. In Charleston and Savannah, cotton, lumber, rice and other products show decidedly greater activity than they did a year ago. Similar accounts reach us from many other localities, and it is clear that business generally throughout the country is looking much better, and not for a time merely, but permanently. The demand for money continues fairly active, but the supply of loanable funds, both at the banks and on the street, being ample, the rates remain about the same as last quoted. We continue to quote call loans at 4@5 per cent.; first-class two-name paper at 5@5½ per cent.; A1 single-name paper at 5@6 per cent.; loans on government collateral at 5 per cent., and loans on first-class bonds and stocks at 5@6 per cent. per annum.

GOLD.

Gold showed a weakening tendency on Saturday, having opened at 103¾ and declined and closed at 103½. The causes were attributed to the arrival of coin from Europe and the heavy disbursements by the Treasury on interest account which, if continued, it is predicted, will put the price to 103 or under during the current week.

WHEAT.

The speculations and predictions as to the future of wheat are quite numerous. The following item from the editorial columns of the New York *Times* gives a hopeful view to American farmers:

According to the estimates of Mr. James Caird, in his annual letter to the London *Times*, the prospect of a fair demand for American wheat in England is now pretty well determined. He estimates English requirements at 164,000,000 bushels, and the home crop at about 76,000,000 bushels, leaving 88,000,000 to be supplied from abroad. The importations to Aug. 1 were at the rate of about 83,000,000 annually, and the estimates which we based on these were not quite so favorable to American exports as those which Mr. Caird now forms. That gentleman regards the whole of Western Europe as deficient in wheat, and does not think that the remarkable increase of grain shipments from India, which we noticed in the returns of August 1, can continue. He adds: "We must, therefore, look to America for a considerable increase even on her great exports of the last four years, and if the war in Turkey continues the vast resources of the United States and Canada will, indeed, be severely taxed to make good the wants of this country and Western Europe." Meanwhile the shipments to the seaboard by the canals show a remarkable improvement, more grain being received in Buffalo during August by 132 per cent. than for the same month last year, and more than in the same month at any time in the history of the canals. The total shipments since the opening are about 25 per cent. greater than last year.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago—No. 2 spring $1.12 cash; corn 45c; rye 55c; oats 23c.

Philadelphia—Red wheat $1.38@$1.40; amber $1.40@$1.44 very choice; Delaware $1.50; rye 62c; corn 60c; oats 33@34c; timothy seed $1.35@$1.40; clover seed 10c per lb.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Sept. 12, 1877.

The volume of business can hardly be considered as coming to the average, which is owing to the absence of farm trade.

GRAIN—Wheat comes to market very slowly and prices have advanced 5 cents per bushel. The history of the wheat market in this county for the past few years shows that the highest average prices for wheat have been paid during the winter and spring, which is an inducement for farmers to take the risk and hold on. The crop being a short one, requires farmers to realize the highest prices to pay them for production. There have been no transactions in rye, corn and oats during the week.

TIMOTHY SEED—Timothy seed is abundant. Buyers are paying one dollar per bushel—dull at that.

CLOVER SEED—Cloverseed is worth from $5.00 @$5.50 per bushel of 64 lb. for choice seed.

POTATOES—Potatoes are scarce at 25 cents per bushel in our market.

HAY—No transactions reported.

STRAW—The paper mill is about starting, which makes a cash market for wheat and rye straw at $6 or $8 per ton cash.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 25
Red wheat	1 25
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	56
Corn, shelled	56
Oats	25
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	7 50
Flour, wholesale	6.75
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
PLASTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound	
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	20
Cheese, per pound	16
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	9
Eggs, per doz	12
Tallow, per pound	8
Potatoes, per bushel	35
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	16
Lemons, per doz	50

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	111	111¼
" " '65, J. and J	105¾	106
" " " '67, " "	107¾	108
" " " '68, " "	110¾	110¾
" 10-40 coupon	109¾	109¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	123¾	124
New 5 s, Reg. 1881	108¾	108¾
" " c. 1881	108¾	108¾
" 4½ Reg. 1891	106¾	106¾
" " c. 1891	106¾	106¾
Gold	103¾	104
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	28¾	29
Reading	15¾	15¾
Philadelphia and Erie	9	10
Lehigh Navigation	19¾	19¾
" Valley	36¾	36
United R. R. of J	128	129
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R	8¾	8¾
Northern Central	16	17
Central Transportation	28	30
Nesquehoning	43	46
North Pennsylvania	38	40
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '89	110¾	111